THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No. 13. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 30.

A Bourbon Address to the Spanish Government—Affairs in England—The Troubles in Rome.

General Continental News

SPAIN.

Henri de Bourbon vs. The Duke de Montpensier.

The following manifesto has been addressed to the Spanish Provisional Government by Don Henri de Bourbon, the Duke of Seville, brother to the King Consort of Spain. The writer, after a violent diatribe against the Duke de Montpensier, whom he declares to be mean, avaricious, ungrateful, ambitious, and devoid of talent or elevation of character, goes on to say:—

I, who suffered for more than twenty two years political persecutions instigated by Louis Philippe; who, without being guilty of any crime, am banished from my native country, am indignant as a Spaniard and member of the Liberal party, at the privileges, as unfair as it is anti-patriotic, enjoyed by Montpensier. In the name of justice, I, who have never desired the throne coveted by the intriguer to whom I refer, who would not demean myself by bearing his title of Pretender, for my aspirations are those of an honest citizen who knows the great value of self-denial; I, who look upon the glory of Washington as greater and more worthy than that of Cæsar, apply to the provisional government of Spain for permission to return to my native land, and to again occupy, humbly, as I have always been accustomed to live, my apartment at Madrid, which contains the little I possess. The ashes of my parents, those of one of my children, and of my wife, are in Spain; and these mortal remains, so dear to me, call me near them. I do not, consequently, require a crown like Montpensier, who, in the enjoyment of his numerous millions, might live at his ease and be silent. I ask for a ray of the sunshine of my beloved country, and that native air which every citizen who has committed no crime has a right to breathe. I also claim from the equity of the provisional government to be restored to my rank in the navy, to which I belong.

HENRI DE BOURBON.

Arrest of Insurrectionists.

Cadiz correspondence of December 15 says:—Twenty-seven leaders of the revolution have been arrested and thrown into prison. They will be tried by court martial and suffer banishment. The General in Chief promised that no lives should be taken if the arms were surrendered, and we may therefore reasonably hope that no executions will take place. All the editors and writers for *La Republica Federal* have been arrested and are in prison. The soldiers are searching for other leaders of the late movement, but many of them are in safe quarters and will escape. The American Consul is overrun with applications from persons engaged in the revolution for an asylum. Of course he is compelled to decline to extend the aid, for reasons that will be obvious to all. There are five American vessels in port loading for the United States.

ENGLAND.

British Opinion on the Erie Complications.

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

* * * Simple exhaustion rather than any public or corporate procedure seems at length to have brought about an armed suspension of knavery. The triumvirate retains the corporate funds and its uncontrolled power of flooding the market with Erie shares, but the temptation to abuse this latter privilege is diminished by the circumstance that there is no one to buy. Meanwhile each party waits longingly for the coming sessions of the New York and New Jersey State Legislatures, in the certainty, as our correspondent seems justified by facts in putting it, that they can "rush to one or the other body, and, by judicious bribery, get laws passed sanctioning any villany."

This is a very extraordinary state of things to have prevailed in the second commercial capital of the world, and it is not made better by the just wrath of neutral America at such revelations. New York, to clear itself of the guilt of connivance, ought to have acted long ago. A scandal like this is only fostered by indignant discourses about the scale of these directorial enormities, accompanied by avowals of admiration for the "Napoleonic genius" they evince. The persons first responsible for the continuance of such doings are the shareholders of the Erie Railway themselves. It is hard to believe that the honest shareholders are not still a majority of the company. They are the people who chiefly suffer by tricks of financing, and they ought to make it their business to convert themselves into a dominant majority. In the second place, the city and State of New York are answerable for acts which have turned their Stock Exchange into a common gaming house, and which have made the impartiality of their courts more than suspected. If neither the body of Erie shareholders nor the New York public care to vindicate their own reputation, it may become a question whether the commercial bodies of Europe might not feel compelled, when a company cannot or will not repudiate such conduct of its managers, to hold it equally guilty with them and to mark their sense of its untrustworthiness by excluding it from their stock exchanges.

Serious Accident in a Mine.

The English papers of the 30th ult. contain the following account of an accident of an alarming character which occurred a few days ago in an ironstone colliery in Shropshire. About a dozen men were employed, when the gas in the workings fired and all of them were injured. It is hoped, however, they will recover. The Wellington *Journal* says:—"The part of the mine where the ignition occurred was a new opening, at a considerable distance, and in an opposite direction from the other workings, in which, also, there were men employed at the same time. In the part where the accident happened there were usually three men set to "holing;" but in this instance, to expedite the work, there were ten men and a youth engaged at this spot. The company had with them a safety lamp, but we are not certain whether the lamp was burning at the time or not. It would seem that there were candles in use. Certain it is the gas took fire with a terrible effect. The men employed some 500 to 600 yards off, in another part of the mine, felt the sudden motion and draw on the air around them; but the victims enveloped in the burning element were seriously injured. Six of them are married men. The eleven are all more or less injured, some of them seriously.

Destructive Floods.

News received in London on the 29th ult. states that great floods prevailed yesterday in some parts of the Fens. Between Ely and Peterborough thousands of acres were last night submerged. A Nottingham paper of the 30th ult. states that the continued rains have caused the Trent to overflow its banks to a serious extent, not only in the neighborhood of Nottingham, but along the valley of the Trent generally. The water at the Trent bridge was within eight inches of 1864. The works at the new Trent bridge are stopped by the flood. In the King's Meadows there is water on each side of the Midland Railway, and there is much water out on all the low lying lands in the neighborhood, causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants. Between Nottingham and Ratcliffe there is a good deal of land under water.

ROME.

The Guillotine and the Last Condemnations.

Rome correspondence (Dec. 22) says:—"To be or not to be" guillotined is still the question with the condemned prisoners Ajani and Luzzi; but as they have appealed against their sentence, and the Consulta Tribunal will not give final judgment until after the Epiphany, there is time for diplomatic influence to be brought to bear upon the more merciful propensities of the Supreme Pontiff in their behalf. I learn from the best sources that this time the sentence of death will not be carried out, not from any increase of clemency on the part of the ecclesiastical government, which would have willingly dealt a second deathblow at its enemies, sheltered as it is from all consequences behind the ægis of French protection, but because the French Ambassador has received instructions to interpose his veto, in order to avoid the tremendous uproar which such a sanguinary bravado would inevitably excite throughout the kingdom of Italy.

In his examination Signor Ajani spoke out with the stoic firmness of a Fabricius, acknowledged that he had conspired against the priestly government, as his father and grandfather had done before him and his sons would do after him until ecclesiastical rule should be extinct. He declared that his accomplices were numerous; but he declined mentioning their names, offering his life as a willing sacrifice for the achievement of a glorious end. Both Ajani and Luzzi are Romans by birth, but the latter is a much older man than the former.

Trouble Cropping Out.

Among other signs of the irritation now existing in consequence of the much-discussed executions of Monti and Tognetti, is the reappearance of the Roman Insurrectional Committee by means of a clandestine circular, which I translate, as follows:—

Romans:—The unfortunate Monti and Tognetti have fallen under the priest's knife. According to what results from their trial they would have been the least responsible or at least the most excusable persons. Why, therefore, kill them in such an atrocious manner? Because the Pontiff thirsts for blood, and he who thirsts for blood cares not whence it comes. But this blood requires vengeance. It would have had it if we had not been taken by surprise and had some days more time. But never mind vengeance will come, and soon. Wait a little longer.

INSURRECTIONAL COMMITTEE OF ROME.
Rome, 1868.

A more serious matter than clandestine circulars is the proposition of the Italian parliamentary committee in discussing the budget to suspend further payment of the Pontifical dividends so recently accepted by the Italian Government. If carried into effect, this measure may bring about a hitch with France, who considers herself to be in duty bound to guarantee the Italian obligations established by the September convention, although she does not fulfil her own, viz., that of evacuating the Pontifical territory.

THE ALASKA FRAUDS.

The Revelations That Are to be Made—Who Fell Heirs to the Extra $2,000,000.

The yesterday's Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Herald* says:—I stated in one of my despatches a few days ago that Mr. Martin, who professes to know all about the Alaska bribery business, was in this city, and prepared to give his testimony. I repeat the statement now. He is here, and if the Committee on Public Expenditures desire to pump him, there is no obstruction to the gratification of their desire. Martin boasts that he has some very damaging information that he can furnish the committee, and declares that he derived his knowledge of the business from a certain gentleman formerly connected with the State Department, whose duties sometimes required him to translate documents from foreign languages into English. This gentleman, it is alleged, had opportunities of perusing records and papers in the department not accessible to everybody, and being an observing man, capable of putting stray facts in juxtaposition and finding results, his suspicions were awakened in relation to the Alaska job, and his curiosity led him to a private investigation. The chain of evidence he thus formed he considers highly satisfactory, and when he had what he considered undoubted evidence of the transactions referred to he called on the Secretary of State and warned him of the consequences of an exposure and had his information pooh-poohed by that illustrious diplomat. Not long after, however, the gentleman was offered a secret mission to Mexico to ascertain for our Government what kind of a government the people of Mexico desired. I give the above and what follows without pretending to state that it is even probably true, but simply as the statement of a man who represents that he knows what he is about, and as something for the investigating committee to work upon. According to Martin's statement, which is at least worthy of being sifted, while the Alaska treaty was being negotiated, Seward expressed to Baron Stoeckl doubts as to the chances of getting the matter through Congress, and advised the latter to do something to oil the wheels of legislative machinery. In arranging the price to be paid for the Territory the means were provided wherewith to furnish the oil. Thad. Stevens was the man selected to put the matter through, and it is alleged the imperial agent visited the Great Commoner, and in his blandest manner laid the matter open, assuring him that a half million of dollars would be regarded as a mere bagatelle if his influence could be secured. The good old man refused any recompense, but put his shoulder to the wheel with a will. A distinguished Eastern member was found to take charge of the matter, and a bill was prepared. At this stage of the game another Eastern member, who has a reputation for smelling good things, scented the game. He had a small claim on the Russian Government that he was prosecuting for an Eastern firm who furnished the Russian bear with fire arms amounting to $800,000. He at once saw the first Eastern member and let him know that he was fully posted. Numbers one and two then put their heads together and settled that number two should introduce a resolution to make the deduction from the Alaska purchase money in favor of his clients, but should subside when number one raised a certain point of order. Well, the appropriation was finally made, and the following are represented as some the items of expenditure:—To an ex-public printer, $5000; to a near relative of the Great Commoner, $40,000; to an ex-Commissioner of Pensions, $10,000; to the Washington correspondent of a New York radical morning paper, $5000; to a Washington correspondent, who is on the list as belonging to the *Herald*, but who is known to be attached to a Cincinnati paper, $10,000; to a conservative morning paper in Baltimore, $20,000; to the Washington special correspondent of the same paper, $5000; to a Chicago Democratic morning paper, $5000; to a representative of the Jones family, $10,000; to an Eastern Senator who had influence with a prominent journal, $20,000; and the Eastern member before alluded to as No. 1, $250,000; to Eastern member No. 2, $150,000. The diplomatic chief fell heir to $200,000, and the great king of the New York lobby, who had the general management of the job, received the modest little sum of $500,000. Martin pretends that there is evidence ready for the committee to show that an acquaintance who chanced to call on Baron Stoeckl soon after the appropriation was made saw lying on the Minister's desk a draft for $5,000,000, which the Baron handed him to look at. The gentleman asked what it was for, and was told that it was the payment for Alaska. "But this," said he, "is only for $5,000,000. I thought the United States were to pay $7,200,000." The Baron answered, "No, sir; that is all we asked for the Territory. You Yankees got all the rest." There is also proof that Mr. Seward received from Boston, about the 4th of October, a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

My Dear Sir:—It appears that some one connected with the Russian Legation has been telling tales out of school, and I am threatened with blackmailing. I thought at first to submit to the exigency if it was not drawn too strong, as in these matters the least talk the better. I thought, however, to apprise you of the fact. What do you advise?

This letter bore the signature of an Eastern member of Congress. It was inclosed by the diplomatic chief in an envelope and addressed to Mr. Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, together with the note, asking, "What does this mean?" This is a brief summary of what Martin expresses himself willing to communicate. It seems an extraordinary story throughout.

DAMAGING EXPOSURES.

The Operations of Land Monopolists in Congress.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, made a damaging exposition in the House, on Wednesday, of the abuses of the land-grants of Congress to corporations.

Reviewing the public land system of the United States, he said the Pre-emption act of 1841 laid bonds on the future. The acts of 1853-54 gave stability to the homestead policy and corrected abuses. Since the war closed Congress has placed 50,000,000 acres of public lands in Rebel States under that system. From 1862 to June 30, 1867, entries under various acts have covered 7,000,000 acres, a total of 57,000 farms of 160 acres. Within the late insurrectionary States, in less than two years, 225,840 acres have been disposed of under homestead entries.

Alluding to the advantages of that system, Mr. Clarke said that 30,000,000 acres of the public domain are still in the hands of speculators. In addition Government has donated to Pacific railroads 124,000,000 acres; other railroads, 57,000,000 acres. To the States, and already selected as swamp land, over 60,000,000 acres. Nine million six hundred thousand acres have been granted the States for agricultural colleges, which have or will be sold by scrip, and thus pass into the hands of speculators. An enormous aggregate of at least 225,000,000 acres is in the hands of railroads and other railroad monopolies. Properly settled, it would yield 1,750,000 farms of 160 acres. The public domain is a trust we hold for the world's poor, and no sound reason exists why it should be thus despoiled.

Mr. Clarke denounced the practice of bartering away by the Senate, under the shallow pretense of exercising a treaty making power, of vast tracts of land occupied by Indians, and said it had been done in respect of Kansas lands and others in the secrecy of Executive session at the other end of the Capitol. The control of the public lands is delegated to Congress by express provision of Congress. One-fortieth of the area of Kansas has been ceded to a few corporations and individuals, by treaty. If other pending treaties are ratified, one-ninth of the State will be similarly absorbed. One million seven hundred and seventy one thousand three hundred and fifty acres have thus been granted to a few individuals, three of whom obtained about eight hundred thousand acres.

He presented authentic tables showing the status of the Osage lands and the Cherokee neutral lands, and said if the pending Osage treaty shall be confirmed by the Senate, 8,003,202 acres, enough to make 50,200 homesteads of 160 acres each, and sustain a population of 1,000,000, will be swallowed up by a monopoly. He alluded to the injustice thus meditated against Kansas, and declared that this gigantic attempt to plunder, along with schemes already consummated, would wrest from the settlers 9,744,559 acres of land in desirable portions of the State, and from Kansas values of not less than $30,000,000. Though comparatively undeveloped to-day, greedy speculators, watching the secret sessions of the Senate, see in the vast natural resources of Kansas colossal fortunes easily secured through the corrupt chicanery of the treaty system.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

The Editor of "La Lanterne" and the New York French Republicans.

An interesting correspondence has recently taken place between M. Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne*, and a committee of the Club Republicaine de Langue Francaise of New York city. The latter, in acknowledgment of the services of M. Rochefort to the cause of liberty in France, sent him an elegant pen, and urged him not to allow himself to be drawn into duels by paid bullies in the service of Napoleon, whereby his life might be endangered. The following is his reply:—

DECEMBER 20, 1868.—Dear Friends—I might even say dear fellow-citizens, for all free men belong to one party—I have been deeply touched by the address which you have fraternally voted me, and by the splendid souvenir that you have dedicated to my efforts to lift the French nation out of the abyss in which for the last seventeen years she has been sunk. The spectacle presented by America is the grand argument against tyranny; all the sophisms of despots fall to the ground before that fact. She is great, she is powerful, she is rich, and yet she is free. Imagine then the joy I feel, dear friends, at receiving from across the Atlantic a cordial hand-grasp from those whom every republican must regard as his masters and models.

My dear friends all, members of the French Republican Club, of the Radical Republican Club, and of all other organizations which take an interest in my labors, you beseech me no longer to risk my life in unequal duels. When I threw myself into the struggle against those military politicians who are plundering France, and whom I know to be capable of every crime, I at once offered the services of my life, and I am bound to conduct myself in such wise as to prove to them that if their offers have not seduced me, their threats cannot terrify me.

No one knows better than myself the folly of those so-called affairs of honors, which make my country every day more dishonored; but in a community where it has become almost impossible to write or to speak, it remains only, as a last resort, to show that you are a man. We have at last, I hope, entered upon struggles more important and serious. It is for these you counsel me to reserve myself henceforth, since those alone can bring us the long-awaited triumph of liberty and justice. A thousand, thousand thanks, dear friends, for the comfort your sympathy has afforded me in the midst of my labors, which are sometimes clouded by discouragement. To one who has made up his mind to struggle where there is so little certainty of victory, words like yours are more than a hope—they are strength and arms.

Be assured, however, dear brothers, that whatever may be the result of the war that honest men have now declared against triumphant crime, I will never employ the magnificent pen, the receipt of which has aroused such agreeable emotions of surprise, but in defense of humanity and France, and not merely to the last drop of my ink, but to the last drop of blood in my veins. Humble soldier that I am in defense of republican ideas, it is from men like you that I look for my promotion. No decoration given by a despot can ever be so valued as the pen of honor that I have this day received from the hands of loyal citizens of free America. Receive in return, dear friends, all that I can send you—my gratitude and my warmest and most fraternal acknowledgments. HENRI ROCHEFORT.

POLITICAL MORALITY.

How it is Defined by George W. Curtis.

In his lecture on "Political Morality," George William Curtis uses the following language:—

Is there a different standard of morality for individuals and nations? May a nation without blame do what a man may not do without dishonor? I remember I was in Boston when Anthony Burns, the last fugitive slave, was delivered back to slavery from Massachusetts. I think it was about one thousand years ago. I am sure it was in the dark ages. A friend of mine who thought the law wicked, but that it ought to be obeyed, marched down State street with a musket in his hands and tears in his eyes, to force as innocent a man as he was back into bondage. He said, as a man, I would have been shot first, but as a citizen, my duty is plain. I replied that there were two ways of obeying the law; you may do its behest or you may submit to its penalty. Eleven years later through that same street a regiment of men, of the race of Anthony Burns, marched to save us from political ruin. The principle I lay down is that the rule for the one does not differ from the rule for the many. Of course I do not deny that practical politics, as the name imports, is expediency. It involves a choice of methods, but a bad means to a good end, and an innocent means to a bad end, are equally intolerable.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Sharswood, and Williams.—Frank vs. Colhoun and Edwards. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. In this case Justice Agnew, delivering the opinion of the Court, rendered a decision of great public importance, to the effect that contracts or agreements made before the passage of the law by which greenbacks were made a legal-tender in payment of debts, in which the debt is made payable in gold or silver coin, must be paid in such coin or the market value of such coin.

The argument list is still before the Court.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Assistant District Attorney Dechert prosecuting.

Several days since, among the prisoners brought up to court was one Daniel Sayers, charged with entering a house with intent to steal, whom the District Attorney was desirous of trying speedily. But before the case was called for trial William S. Benedict appeared before his Honor and offered himself as bail for the prisoner, making oath that he owned the houses Nos. 1625 and 1628 Green street, and was worth over and above his liabilities at least $4000; and upon this oath he was accepted as security and the prisoner set at liberty. On the very same night he was arrested for the commission of a fresh burglary, and suspicions were aroused that the bail was mere straw. An investigation was at once instituted by Chief Detective Eneu, and in consequence of it Benedict was arrested for perjury. This morning he had a preliminary hearing before his Honor, and the testimony given by the detectives was to the effect that the properties in Green street, above Sixteenth, did not belong to the accused and never were his, that he did not reside at No. 528 Green street, which he had stated was his residence, and that upon his arrest he acknowledged that he owned nothing save what was on his back, and had been made drunk and induced by other parties to do this.

Judge Brewster remarked that if such proceedings as this were to be tolerated, evil minded persons might as well carry in their pockets the prison keys, for they could liberate whomsoever they pleased. Here was a defendant in custody, whose case the Commonwealth's officer had wished to prosecute speedily, and the accused had stepped between the prisoner and justice, and by perjury set him at liberty; and had it not been for the vigilance of Mr. Eneu in detecting the imposition, the community might well have asked for what purpose our courts and police force were established. In disposing of the case, though he could not sit at the trial, he would suggest to the District Attorney the propriety of hastening it to the Grand Jury. He held the defendant in $5000 bail to answer at the present term of the Court.

The McKieve Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—In the case of John Dougherty and Henry Schnatz, charged with the murder of William McKieve in West Philadelphia, on Sunday, November 15 last, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to both, the District Attorney having virtually abandoned the prosecution as to Schnatz.

The Burns Murder.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Holt, was called for trial this morning, the prisoner being charged with the murder of Christopher Burns on the night of October 13 last, at the corner of Fourth and Monroe streets. A motion was made for his discharge under the two term rule, arguing that the act of 1785 had been repealed by the act of 1860, and therefore the proviso in the act of 1867, saying that nothing in that act should be taken to affect the act of 1785, was simply a nullity, the latter act being no longer in existence, and the prisoner was entitled to his discharge if he had remained in prison untried two terms of the Court as they now stand. The Court was not disposed to grant the motion, but continued the matter until Saturday, the 23d instant, and directed the trial to be proceeded with this morning.

The morning session was consumed in the empanelling of a jury.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Seybert vs. Junker. An action to recover damages for a breach of contract for a limited partnership in a bakery. The defense alleged that the plaintiff, as a consideration for the contract, had covenanted to advance the defendant $1000. This he failed to do; and though he did in the course of business, loan him money, he took promissory notes as security for repayment, going to show that the original idea of a partnership had been abandoned. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $2750.

John S. Hoffman vs. Joseph L. Lugar. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $115 54.

Goddefroy, Branker & Co. vs. William Baldwin. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract for the delivery of oil. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The claims of ice dealers against the city for damages for the appropriation of their properties along the Schuylkill by the Park Commissioners, were this morning argued before his Honor Judge Peirce.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The market for money to the stock brokers was quite uniform yesterday at 7 per cent. currency interest. The exceptions, if any, were at 6 per cent, where balances were voluntarily left by lenders with the leading houses late in the day. There is a somewhat improved demand for prime merchant paper at from 8 to 10 per cent. outside of bank, though the classification of names is very strict, and the range of selection limited to houses of old and unquestioned standing. In the Wall street and cotton markets the easing up in the supply and rates of money has further stimulated the speculation on rising prices, and the feeling this afternoon is especially buoyant in the railways and the Southern State bonds, the movement in the public funds decidedly strong in prices, especially in the descriptions dealt in on the other side which have advanced on the stiff rates for gold. The sales and purchases of gold mark a further rise of ⅜@½ per cent. on the last transactions of Wednesday. The Gold Room seems quite as highly charged with speculation as the Stock Exchange, as no other cause, financial or political, foreign or domestic is mentioned in explanation of the present rise from 134½ to 136⅞ per cent. In the foreign exchanges to-day there was a better offering of short-sight bills on London at 110@110¼ per cent. by the continental bankers supposed to be drawn against purchasers of United States 5-20s and 10-40s. The latter sold as high as 108 per cent. for the coupon bonds. The standard bankers are asking 110¼ for short sight, and 109⅝@109¾ per cent for 60 days on London. The looks of the market at present are against an early export of gold coin. The Treasury paid out $485,000 for gold interest on the public debt to-day, and received $386,000 for customs."

From the Tribune.

"Money was easy at 7 per cent. in currency, and offered the large houses in excess of their needs. Commercial paper passes freely at 8@10 per cent. for best names.

"Sterling Exchange is firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109⅝@109¾; London, sight, 110⅛@110¼; Paris, long, 5·15⅝@5·15; Paris, short, 5·13¾@5·12½; Antwerp 5·17½@5·16¼; Swiss, 5·17½@5·16¼; Hamburg, 36@36⅛; Amsterdam, 41@41¼; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 78¾@78⅞; Berlin, 71¾@71⅞."

—A Catalogue of the Clarendon Papers, in the Bodleian, will shortly be published by the delegates of the Oxford press. The index is now being compiled. We hear that a portion of these papers is to be edited for the Roxburghe Club next year. On some of the papers submitted to the King are some very familiar and characteristic remarks by His Sacred Majesty, which will amuse readers. We also hear that the old Roxburghe has got rid of the lordly element in its printing committee, and appointed two thoroughly competent working Oxford men to suggest new books and superintend their publication. The younger societies will be pleased to see their old leader well in front of them again. But for this the late pace must be mended.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Harrisburg—Sickness of Governor Geary—European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

Serious Illness of Governor Geary.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—The Governor was taken sick on Monday morning last, immediately on his return from Philadelphia, and has grown worse. He is now so ill with erysipelas that no one is allowed to see him except his wife and family physician, Dr. Rutherford.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 15—Noon.—Consols for money, and account, 92⅞. Five-twenties steady at 95⅛. Stocks quiet. Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—Noon.—Cotton active. The sales will reach 20,000 bales. The sales for the week have been 156,000 bales, of which 20 000 were for export, and 52,000 to speculators; stock, 360,000, including 79,000 bales of American.

Wheat firmer, but not lower. Corn easier, but not lower. Other articles unchanged.

Cotton closed buoyant at Havre last night. Low middlings afloat, at 135½f.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The bullion in the Bank of France had increased 12,125,000f. since last week.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 15—P. M.—Stocks quiet and steady. Eries 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—P. M.—Cotton is firmer, but not higher. Stock of cotton afloat 310,000 bales, of which 131 000 bales are American.

Lard dull. Tallow, 46s. 6d.

HAVRE, Jan. 15.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat; low middlings afloat, 135f. bid, and 135½f. asked.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan 15.—Cotton very firm; middling uplands 29½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime Pennsylvania $1·75@1·90 Corn dull; prime white, 85@88c. Oats 70@75c. Rye $1 45@1 55. Pork firm at $30·50. Bacon active; rib sides 17¼; clear do., 17¾c; shoulders, 14½@14¾c Hams 19@20. Lard 20.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island 128 Reading, 96 Canton Company, 55; Erie, 38⅝; Cleveland and Toledo 103⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 120¾; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 157¾; Illinois Central, 143⅞; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s 87; Hudson River, 131; 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 109½; do. new, 103½; 10-40s 107¼ Gold 136¼. Money, 7 percent Exchange, 109¾

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Cotton firmer; and 1000 bales sold at 29½c Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; State, $5 70@7 45; Ohio, $6 80@9 10; Western, $5 65@7 60; Southern, $6 65@12·75; California, $5@11; sales of 5000 barrels. Wheat dull; spring $1·58; sales of 22 000 bush. Corn firmer; sales of 36 000 bushels new Western at 92@95c. Oats dull at 76½@78½. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $29. Lard dull at 18¾@19c. Whisky quiet.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	158¾	West. Union Tel.	33⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	38¼	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	103¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅝	Toledo & Wabash	63⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90¼	Mil. & St. Paul com.	75
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86¾	Adams Express	50¼
Chi. and N.W. com	82¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28
Chi. and N.W. pref.	88¼	United States Exp.	43¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	127¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	69⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	119¾	Gold	136⅛
Pacific Mail S. Co.	122¼	Market steady.	

GENERAL GRANT.

What a Professor Thinks of His Coming Administration.

Professor James Russell Lowell thus refers to the administration of General Grant, in an article in the *North American Review* for January:

We look forward with well-grounded confidence to the administration of General Grant. Elected, it may be truly said, in spite of both parties, but in sympathy with the more judicious of the party of progress, he will be independent of the extremists, whether of blind advance or blinder reaction. Knowing by the most thorough experience the men he has conquered and the men he has led, he will know how to deal firmly with one side and to moderate the other. As a soldier he has been schooled to look forward to remote results rather than to be over-confident in immediate successes. He has shown an indomitable persistency in plans well considered and justified by good fortune. He has chosen his lieutenants with instinctive felicity, and done justice to their merit with almost unexampled magnanimity. He possesses beyond most men that virtue of moderation which so many American politicians eschew as unpopular. Above all, he has an almost heroic gift of silence, which prevents him from allowing himself to be dragged from his moorings by the strong current of eloquence, and afterwards feeling bound to sacrifice his sense of what is prudent to the tyranny of his own consistency. We think that his administration will disappoint those only who believe that words are more potent than things in the conduct of States and in lasting influence on the conduct of men.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking-house of Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending December 30, 1868.—

Philadelphia—Neilson Brown, W. B. Bullock, E. K. Denis, W. L. Campbell, Edward Pepper, Charles Pepper, John B. English, William P. Ellison, Mrs. Ellison, C. A. Griscom, Dulon Hessenbruch.

New York—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hackley, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Clapp, H. A. Delisle, Alexander Holland and family, P. S. Kintner, William D. Sloane, George W. Dix, E. H. Bonner, E. J. Woolsey, Jun.

San Francisco—Orazio Bardy. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hollins, Miss Hollis. York, Pa.—Mrs. William Coleman. Troy, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warren and family. Paris—Alexander Richardson, J. E Lewis. California—C. W. Schneidel, George Powers. Brooklyn—Miss A. Lapsley. Newport, R. I.—J. A. Hazard J. K. Lawrence. Chicago—Frederick P. Updike. United States Navy—J. P. Quin. Cleveland—Miss L. W. Hilliard. Norwalk, O.—W. H. Jenny.

Hair Grafting.

One Innis, a colored barber in Jersey City, has made the treatment of premature bald heads a special study, and after a series of experiments has demonstrated the fact that hair may be grafted into such a head and made to grow. He takes hair from the head of another person and examines it with a microscope to ascertain if it is perfect and healthy. This hair he inserts into the cavities of the scalp, and secures it to its place by bandages, which are allowed to remain a few days until the hair takes root. A writer in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, who says he has seen the barber perform this operation successfully, adds with mournful emphasis, "and yet the Commonwealth of New Jersey in its wisdom says that this Mr. Innis has not brains enough to exercise the elective franchise." Let us have a constitutional amendment that all who can cure baldness have the right of suffrage.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

—Illinois is forming a State geological museum at Springfield. Each county will be represented in regular order.

The Arkansas Militia.

When I visited Augusta, the seat of war, on the 1st of January, several hundred of the "Milish," as they call themselves, flocked down to the landing to gaze on the steamer. Such a squalid, miserable-looking set of creatures can scarcely be conceived of by any one who has not lain in Libby or Andersonville prisons. They pay no taxes, have no location, and are almost without name or identity. Cast-off Confederate and Federal uniforms were the best clothes I saw, while the moiety of them only covered their nakedness by blankets, shawls, and old wrappings of cotton bales and bagging material. The most of them flourished pistols of every description, from the old flintlock to the modern revolver. In a playful manner they would point these at the passengers on the steamers, who evidently did not appreciate the sport. The General and staff occupy the largest house in the town, which is strongly stockaded with cedar poles, and the rank and file are quartered in dwellings. There are but few negro soldiers, and these are only used for fatigue duty. I found one pacing before the headquarters with a musket and an old silk hat. This is a specimen of the militia government, and I feel convinced that an experienced person would prefer the savages of Abyssinia as rulers. Radicals and Rebels unite in condemning the measures, as no distinction is made between them. One of the most influential citizens of an adjoining county, a firm supporter of the Republican party, who did not apprehend the slightest danger, was arrested by General Upham while paying his respects to that officer and thrown into prison. This was for advising the farmers of his own county to remain at home and attend to their crops. He was only released by direct interference of the Governor after several days' confinement.—*Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Jan. 15 1869.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent.; first class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. Government securities declined ⅛@¼ per cent. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 100¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47⅞, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54⅞, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 26⅛@26⅜, no change; and Little Schuylkill at 43½, a decline of ½.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 46½, no change. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11 for Hestonville; 37 for Green and Coates; 39 for Union; and 26 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 235 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; and 70 for City.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; 75 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$3100 City 6s, New.. ls	100⅝	100 sh Read R	47 81
$500 do	100⅝	100 do	47¾
$7000 Pa R 2 m 6s.....s.	96	400 do......ls.	47¾
$2000 Sun & E 7s....ls..	99½	100 do	47¾
$5000 N Jer exmpts	101	100 do	47¾
$1500 Leh 6s.gold l..ls..	88½	100 do......b5wn.	47 81
1 sh C & Am......c.	129¾	200 do......ls.	47¾
20 sh Penna R	56	5 do......d. b.	47⅞
100 sh Leh Nav......c.	29½	10 do....ls.d b.	47¼
31 sh 2d & 3d R......b5.	46½	100 do	47¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅜@112⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 109@109¼; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; July, 1865, 108@108¼; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108¾@109; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 136⅛; Union Pacific bonds, 101½@101¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do. July, 1865, 108@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅜@108⅞; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 136⅛@136¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, new, 108@108¼; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108½@108⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136⅛@136⅜; Silver, 131@133.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 15.—The Flour market continues quiet and prices are drooping. About 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5·50 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $7·25@8 for fair and fancy Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $8 75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 50@8 per bbl.; 1000 barrels sold at the former rate. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much Wheat coming forward, and the demand is limited to prime lots for the supply of the local millers. Sales of red at $1·80@1·95, 500 bushels amber at $2@2 05; and 500 bushels white at $2 50. Rye is steady at $1·61@1·63 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at 87@90 cents; new white at 81@87 cents; and new Western mixed at 90 cents. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 73@75 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good request, and some holders are asking an advance. Sales at $8 25@8 75; and 270 bushels sold at $9; Timothy is held at $3@3·28; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 60@2 62.

—The 50th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States will be celebrated at Indianapolis on the 26th of next April.

—Chicago is soon to have a dollar store. Happy Chicago!

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Arrived, steamships Virginia, from Liverpool, and Columbia, from Havana.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 15.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 15.—Arrived to-day, steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JANUARY 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............41 | 11 A. M..............46 | 2 P. M..............48

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, Nevis, Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr Paragon, Shute, New York, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Norton Stover, Stover, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 29th ult.

Barque Diana Michaels, hence, at London 30th ult.

Barque Black Brothers, Perry, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bermuda 16th ult.

Brig Mystic, Hoepman, hence for Oporto, put into Buen, near Vigo previous to 21st ult., in a leaky state and with loss of all her sails.

Brig Ervie Allen, Allen, hence, at Genoa 24th ult.

Schr John Shay, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gibraltar 18th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. World.

We suppose there is little reason to doubt that the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act will pass the Senate, as it has the House. The repeal will be generally approved by the people, who, knowing that the public service is revoltingly corrupt, desire that General Grant should be deprived of every excuse for failing to reform it. As between the rascally Republican officials who now hold places and any possible use the new President may make of his power, the people do not hesitate a moment to prefer the arbitrary will of the latter.

We are willing to concede that the power of removal for merely political reasons, or removal without reasons, is subject to great abuse, and that it has been greatly abused. But the experiment of a different system, proceeding from the motives it did, and attended by the results it has, has pretty much discouraged any expectation of benefits from giving a greater fixity to the tenure of office. Whatever fate might have attended Mr. Jenckes' bill under more favorable circumstances, there is no chance that it can be passed now. Our experience of a fixed tenure, with a cumbrous and roundabout method of removal, has poured odium upon what might, perhaps, have been a promising reform. We have found that officers are more likely to fail in integrity than in capacity; and that dishonesty is infinitely the greater evil of the two. The duties of most administrative offices are very simple. Our whole history hardly furnishes a remembrable example of any great detriment to the public interests by the ignorance or imbecility of merely ministerial officers. The chief evils to be guarded against are frauds, defalcations, bribery, collusions between officers of the revenue and those who ought to pay it. These evils have grown to such a height under a fixed tenure, that everybody feels that the great urgency at present is not to keep men in office, but to turn them out. Honesty is a thing that can be tested only by a trial. Knaves are often so crafty, so subtle, they so habitually cover their tracks and conceal the evidence of their crimes, that they may remain long in office without any tangible evidence of their guilt. They may be suspected, and yet there may not be against them a scintilla of proof which might not be consistent with innocence, although it raised suspicions of their guilt. If the President has the power of prompt removal without any necessity of giving reasons, or any liability to review, he can clear out all suspected persons at once, without injuring their reputation if innocent, or waiting for complete evidence if they are guilty. The real motive for removal might do great injustice if the President were compelled to disclose it; but if he can remove without assigning any reason, and this practice is habitual, no wrong can be done, for no man's honesty is impeached. If there is tangible evidence of malversation, the officer should be prosecuted after his removal and made to suffer the legal punishment; but when a man is merely removed, he should be deemed innocent until he is proved guilty. This constant liability to removal cuts off all possibility of a chicaning defense when there is guilt which the evidence does not reach, and it invigorates efficiency and fidelity. Such a power is indeed liable to great abuse; but the abuses are as nothing compared with the wide-spread rottenness which has grown up under the opposite system.

When, as may often happen, the President and Senate are of different politics, the evils of a fixed tenure become stupendous. Each branch of the appointing power wishes to keep its own partisans in office, and knaves are furnished with the ready defense of saying that charges against their character are invented by political hostility. The effect is to cut the sinews of responsibility, or rather to abolish official responsibility altogether, and leave no resource against official corruption but the slow, tedious, cumbrous forms of a legal prosecution, where a flaw in the indictment, or evidence morally conclusive but legally inadmissible, or the slackness or connivance of prosecuting officers, may enable scoundrels to go scot free. This is surely a bad system: it is not easy to imagine anything worse. It has brought about such a state of things that, if General Grant shall be honest, efficient, and resolute in using the power about to be restored to the President, it will be a long time before any scheme for giving a fixed tenure of office can even gain a hearing.

The Shadow of Coming Events—Grant and Congress.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Vicksburg campaign gave birth to a new popular leader; for it brought into prominent notice the commander of the Federal forces to whom had been entrusted the task of capturing the key point of the Rebel line of defense, Vicksburg. In the face of all military counsel, General Grant staked his future upon the success of a movement whose very boldness made it irresistible. He soon after repaired the misfortunes of General Rosecrans and defeated the army of General Bragg. Everywhere infusing his indomitable energy into the troops under his command, he finally headed the Army of the Potomac, and with the objective point, Richmond, before him, pushed the great force upon the Rebellion, constantly grinding against it like a gigantic millstone from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House.

In peace, as in war, the man was tested. Generous to those who had drawn the sword against the Government, through patriotic yet mistaken zeal, he at once, and even upon the last field of battle, showed his appreciation of the problem of reconstruction by the liberal terms granted to the vanquished. He robbed no honors from those under him; he gave them their just share of praise, for they were of his own naming, and to have them do well was to reflect back upon him for his good judgment in their selection. The people tried him in the civil administration of the War Department, and the results were an immediate and immense reduction of its expenditures. Thus the man made his mark wherever he was placed. He did well, stamped his own character upon his work, and pleased us. For this we have elected him our President for the next four years. His capacity for war, upon which we have touched, is a quiet force, valuable for those persons to consider who do not feel disposed to accept certain results which have been reasoned into practical existence by the sabre. His generosity to the foe was the best proof that he understood that the South represented a vast and well-populated territory; that it possessed a high-spirited and vigorous people, full of future power and wealth; that these facts must be recognized as a powerful existing force to be harmonized as rapidly as possible with the elements against which they had been clashing in a four years' desperate contest. His concessions to merit gave the people a proof that the cormorants who infest all public places would be forced from their prey; that men would be selected for their fitness to fill the offices entrusted to them; that whisky rings would be crushed out, railway and other jobs cease to plunder and sap the energies of the people; that in foreign countries we should no longer be represented by men who disgrace us, for through them we cause other nations to take us at the estimate which we place upon ourselves. His economy in the War Office showed his desire to reduce the burden of debt under which the nation is now staggering, and from which, if unrelieved, it will shake itself free by repudiation. It showed that in every department of government it was his desire to institute that military exactness of administration in public expenditure which is alone suited to a country at the moment it emerges from a great war covered with its attendant corruptions.

In unison with Grant, the people considered that the reforms and policy here embodied were a necessity to the future well-being of the nation, and, looking for their best exponent, naturally elected as President the man who had proven himself, above all others, to be most fitted for the chief executive office of the Government.

Through General Grant Congress has immediately felt the strong hand of the people. The shadow they had been watching constantly increased in intensity. Congress has usurped a transient power in the struggle with an imbecile President, whom, by the Tenure-of-Office bill and other restrictions, they wound up in a web from which, despite all effort, he could not break. Now, however, Congress bends to the irresistible mandate of the people, and restores the power usurped from the Executive. By this it is proven that Grant, as a newly elected President, governs in all great issues from the day of his election. The forty-seven Representatives who cling to the past will be buried with it. The men who, headed by Butler, have the brains to measure the temper of the nation and accept its wishes as law, are opening the way to solid and beneficial legislation. Under the leadership of Grant and these men we expect a general restoration of our tottering fortunes; for we have a great destiny before us, whose mandate it is folly to disobey. We want legislation shaped to the fact that we are making ourselves, by our railway and telegraph systems, more compact as a nation than the State of Massachusetts was as a province in 1830. We want Congress to recognize that we face between six and seven hundred millions of people in Asia, and that there are thirty-five millions of people south of us calling upon us for commercial intercourse. On this continent we occupy the commercial centre of the world, and all maps now illustrative of the lines of trade place North America in the centre, with Europe and Asia on either hand.

With the inauguration of Grant must commence a new era of prosperity for the country. The influence which he, as the representative of the people, already throws over the times indicates the temper of the nation. Our civil war has not yet ended, nor will it end till the fourth day of next March. Then we may feel rest from the gigantic struggle of eight years. Then we shall launch a new commerce, stretch our iron arms towards the Pacific, rapidly shake off our national debt, and bury the petty memories of civil strife in the second chapter of our mighty civilization.

Amnesty and Suffrage.

From the Tribune.

The former ruling class of Virginia has steadfastly opposed negro suffrage. On New Year's Day this class, through representatives every way qualified, by ability, past services, high standing and hold upon the confidence of the community, to speak for it, decided to abandon the opposition. It made no hypocritical pretense of changed opinions; but, frankly avowing the continued belief that in their present condition the negroes are not safe depositaries of political power, bowed nevertheless to the verdict of the recent elections, in the hope that harmony might be restored on the basis of impartial suffrage and universal amnesty. Since their defeat the attitude of these men has seemed sullen and discontented, if not dangerous. They come now bearing the olive branch.

We are in favor of meeting them in the same spirit. Where no danger is involved, we hold that an adjustment in a matter in which we have been so overwhelmingly victorious should be generous rather than higgling. We have no wish to see these leading men of their State constantly forced to contemplate themselves in the light of victims of national wrath. Even if no higher motives controlled the Government, we should consider it shrewder policy now to alleviate the soreness of defeat. It is very true that we can reorganize without the disfranchised class, and can secure negro suffrage without it. But we doubt if any true friend to the negroes will longer urge disfranchisement for their sake. We profoundly distrust the view that negro suffrage secured by disfranchisement of a large part of the more intelligent population will conduce to permanent peace. Won in defiance of the old ruling classes, it may, in the revolutions of politics, be some day lost in their triumph. Won, by common consent, in a peaceful adjustment wherein each party gains something, it becomes a pledge of peace, and rests henceforth on the guarantee of the common faith and the common interest.

We hail, therefore, the evidences that the committee now urging on Congress on behalf of the old ruling class of that State the plan of impartial suffrage and universal amnesty is supported by the preponderance of intelligent public sentiment at home. As was to be expected, the movement is severely criticized in many and diverse quarters. The more bitter and malignant of the old Rebel class denounce it as the surrender of a vital principle. The new-comers who, with the negross, give the main support to the present State Government denounce it as a new device of the old enemy, whom they hold it a test of loyalty to fight forever and forever. But we believe it to be supported in good faith by a party capable of bringing to the polls a large majority of the Virginians who, through four years of desolating war, formed the main bulwark of the Rebel cause. We believe the return of these men to a hearty and active support of the State and National Governments a great gain to peace, to harmony, to the revival of industry and the return of prosperity. We ask our friends of Northern origin in Virginia to take this wider view of the occasion; and we ask Congress to give the most attentive consideration to the Virginia committee, and do whatever may safely be done to further their wishes.

The Debt and the Currency—Mr. Ewing's Letter.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is no absolute necessity, surely, for encumbering the currency question with disputed points affecting the public debt. Mr. Opdyke has stated with much cogency the case against immediate resumption, and Mr. Walker has done similar service in its favor, without raising the issue of good faith or repudiation in its bearing on the national bonds. Their examples were not needed to prove the possibility of discussing the desirableness and feasibility of a return to specie payments, without reference to the claims of the bondholders; but they serve to render more conspicuous the mischievous tendency of the argument presented with so much ability by Mr. Ewing. He makes the bond question an essential part of the currency question, and in good part rests his opposition to resumption upon the profit thence accruing to the bondholders. The combination is at once needless and injurious. It imports into the financial problem elements that have no proper place there, and throws over the whole the suspicion and uncertainty which are among the chief causes of embarrassment.

Mr. Ewing raises afresh the title of the holders of five-twenties to payment in coin. In his opinion the title is invalid, and he employs a good deal of ingenious argument, and some objurgation which is not ingenious, to show that they may be paid in greenbacks. He echoes President Johnson's warning against those who drive hard bargains, and predicts popular resistance to usury if the holders of the bonds press their interpretation of the contract. There may have been a pretext for this kind of talk while Mr. Seymour's pretensions to the Presidency were undecided. The good faith of the Government was one of the matters in controversy between the parties, and Mr. Ewing's argument would then have been in order. Now, it is a gratuitous attempt to excite distrust. The country has decided the dispute. The voice that assigned Grant to the Presidency decreed with equal distinctness the payment of the bondholders according to the spirit of the law. The considerations urged by Mr. Ewing were all before the people from the 4th of July to the 3d of November, and they rejected them as at variance with the honor and interest of the Republic. The construction he insists upon they rejected, and they declared instead that the Government shall discharge its obligations to the holders of its bonds in the currency of the world. This declaration, so recent and emphatic, should be accepted as conclusive. It is proof in advance that the doctrine of an "equitable adjustment," with which Cobbett tickled the ignorance of an English multitude, will find no favor with the American people.

We do not, however, understand Mr. Ewing to contemplate the act which he attempts to justify. He denies the claim of the bondholders with a view to the completion of another bargain—not for the purpose of paying out greenbacks for five-twenties without more ado. His aim, in fact, seems to be akin to that of Mr. Sherman last year—namely, to compel the bondholders, by an appeal to their fears, to surrender their six per cent. security for a four per cent. which it is proposed to issue. Notwithstanding his own hostile exposition of the bondholders' title, Mr. Ewing is willing to waive the extreme position, and to compromise by a scheme of funding. He is willing to sully the national honor, and to repudiate the understood terms of a contract, for the sake of saving two per cent. per annum interest on the five-twenty bonds! We will not say that the saving would be inconsiderable. But it would be trifling in comparison with the damage done to the public credit, and the loss thus indirectly entailed on the business portion of the community.

The proposition is excused by Mr. Ewing on the ground that resumption must be preceded by funding. We believe that this is a reversal of the process that may best be employed—that funding will be impossible until resumption shall have been effected. This, however, is immaterial so far as Mr. Ewing is concerned. He holds, with Mr. Opdyke, that the country having adapted itself in a great degree to an inflated and irredeemable currency, need be in no hurry to return to specie payments. It can get on quite well without them, he thinks—at least for some time; and when that time expires the change to be effected will be comparatively small. There is, undoubtedly, much force in this version of the case. It is preferable to the plans proposed for resuming by mere legislative enactment, as well as to plans for hastening resumption by merciless contraction. But if, as Mr. Ewing holds, immediate resumption is neither expedient nor possible, what conceivable reason is there for projecting a funding scheme as a preliminary to it, with repudiation as the foundation of the whole?

The truth is that, unsound as our present financial condition is, it may be borne still longer much better than the evils which a discussion shaped after the manner of Mr. Ewing would assuredly entail, or which would as certainly follow an attempt to legislate us back to a gold basis by any means yet prescribed in Congress. What is wanted is judicious preparation for resumption, leaving the realization of it contingent upon circumstances hereafter to be developed. And, meanwhile, it is above all things expedient to repress disputes involving the national faith, predicated upon demands which, as yet, have no actual existence.

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Y. P. M.

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PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1.000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FARNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 3 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	45
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	25	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	25

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.—THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
at noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Old Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1l

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 20
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1l No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to
United States Notes Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commissioner can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 1

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29 PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL BOXES

The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva, with beautiful Bell accompaniments.
Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.
FARR & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street,
11 11 wfm 3rp BELOW FOURTH.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1868.
To the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company:—
I have thoroughly examined the Letters Patent granted to William D Cutler of Philadelphia, September 8, 1868, for an improved method of preparing, desiccating, and preserving fish, with the following result:
The claims in Cutler's patent cover—first, the boned and desiccated fish as a new manufacture or commercial article; and, second, the process described in the specification by which that new article is prepared. In my opinion, these are valid and sufficient claims.
The first claim secures to the inventor boned and desiccated fish as a new article of manufacture or commerce, by whatever process it may be produced. Other processes than that claimed by Cutler may be devised, and may, perhaps, be new and patentable; but the discoverer of such new process cannot put the article into the market and sell it. If he did so, he would infringe the first claim in Cutler's patent, and be liable to damages to the extent of such infringement; and to produce this new article by an old process applied to other things, would be equally an infringement of the first claim in Cutler's patent.
I have no doubt the article and the process claimed in Cutler's patent are new and patentable, and the patent sufficient for their protection.
EDMUND BURKE.
I concur in the above opinion. GEO. HARDING, Philadelphia, December 19, 1868.
I concur. C. A. SEWARD,
New York, December 24, 1868.
I have examined the letters patent referred to in the foregoing opinion of Mr. Burke, and fully agree with Mr. Burke in that opinion. Any person using the process to prepare the fish infringes the patent, and any person using or selling the "boned and desiccated fish" whether prepared by that process or any other process, infringes the patent.
GEORGE GIFFORD.
New York, December 30, 1868.
I concur in the foregoing opinions of Messrs Burke and Gifford. CHARLES M. KELLER.
January 6, 1869.
We concur in the foregoing opinions.
STEWART, FITCH & WOODFORD,
No. 271 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1869. 1 12 6t

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY.
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen manufacturers. 7 10mw

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING
The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds
OF THIS COMPANY AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.
COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
5-20s and 1881s
DUE JANUARY 1,
AND GOLD,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.
STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mayor Fox yesterday appointed William Phillips policeman, Second district; James E. Foyle in the Third and Francis Fritz in the Seventeenth.

—The Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia have united. The new institution adopts the last mentioned name, and the faculty is that of the Hahnemann College, with C. Hering, M. D., as Dean.

—James Andrews, 36 years of age, an employe at Caldwell's jewelry store, who was burned at the fire yesterday morning, and subsequently admitted to the Hospital, was doing well last night. It is thought that he will recover from his injuries.

—The fourteenth annual meeting of the managers of the Penn Widows' Asylum of Philadelphia for Indigent Widows and Single Women, situated in Belgrade street, above Otis, Eighteenth ward, was held yesterday afternoon. The report of the secretary sets forth that during the past year but three deaths have occurred at the asylum. An addition of ten rooms has been built during the past year, and the whole building has been repaired at a cost of $3616·91; on which there has been paid, in cash and donations, $3422·31, leaving due on the building $3194·60; add to that due for provisions, $334·17, and $1000 borrowed on mortgage, leaving a debt of $4528 77. There are now 53 inmates in the asylum.

—The annual meeting of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons took place last evening at the hall of the Franklin Institute, Dillwyn Parrish in the chair. The annual report was read by Joseph M. Truman, from which it appeared that religious meetings had been held every Sunday, at the Home, No. 340 South Front street. Reference was made to the valuable aid rendered in these meetings by the late Rev. Thomas G. Allen, of the Episcopal Church. Prayer meetings were also held by ladies attached to the institution with good results. At present there are 24 inmates at the Home, 10 additional ones having been received during the year. The whole number admitted since the establishment of the Home has been 33. The meeting went into an election for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—President, Dillwyn Parrish; Vice-President, Stephen Smith; Secretary, Marcellus Balderston; Treasurer, Samuel R. Shipley. A Board of Managers was also chosen. Addresses were then made by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, and others.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136⅞.

—Wisconsin's indebtedness, $2,252 057.

—The steamer Hermann, for Bremen, yesterday took out $200,000 in specie.

—The barques Bosy and Boaz, ashore off Cape Henry, will prove total losses.

—General W. Q. Gresham, of Corydon, Indiana, has been nominated agent for the State at New York.

—Trains are running on the Central Pacific Railroad to Elko, four hundred and sixty miles from Sacramento.

—James Laws, Deputy United States Marshal of Wyoming Territory, was killed on Tuesday night by Chauncey Bailey, at Naperville, Illinois.

—A man by the name of Weathers has been arrested at Louisville for inhumanly treating his child, beating it unmercifully and then burning its body to a blister on a stove.

—Lieutenant-Governor Cumback, of Indiana, has been nominated by the Republican caucus at Indianapolis for United States Senator, vice Thomas Hendricks, whose term expires March 4.

—Yesterday Mr. Johnson was visited by the delegates of the National Bricklayers' Union. They were referred to the record of his past life in lieu of getting a speech out of the distinguished and eloquent but retiring President.

—Colonel Samuel A. Black, Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, running from Harrisburg to Altoona, was yesterday presented by the employes of his department with a superb gold watch.

—A Wilmington (N. C.) despatch says that the steamship Gulf City, from Galveston, Texas, for New York, went aground off Lookout, on Monday, and was dashed to pieces. Of twenty-five persons aboard, but three are known to be saved.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Jan 14.—The following news has been received from Hayti:—

General Alexis has captured Fort Marshall, and it is reported that he had also carried Fort Liberte, near Ouanamintz. All the positions captured by Salnave in the vicinity of Jacmel have been retaken by the Revolutionists. Several of the latter were killed during the recent engagement by the bursting of a cannon.

The revolutionary armies had been greatly strengthened, and were preparing to attack Port-au-Prince and Gonaives. President Salnave, at last accounts, was at Petit Riviere, near Miragoane, with all the members of the Cabinet. On account of the absence of the President from Port-au-Prince, the French Admiral had been unable to effect any arrangement with the Haytien Government.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The steamer *Grenada* sailed to-day for New York.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It has been agreed that the powers represented in the Conference on the Eastern question shall, by no reason of their participation in the Conference, be held bound to enforce its conclusion.

PARIS, Jan. 14—Evening.—The Conference on the Eastern question held another session this afternoon. Mr. Rangabe, the Minister of Greece, was absent, as before. The press of this city generally urge the continuance of the Conference. It is understood that the Greek Government is preparing a diplomatic circular to foreign powers on the questions at issue.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—A tumult occurred in Tortosa yesterday, growing out of a quarrel between the Liberals and Carlist parties. It was suppressed by the authorities, and the city is now quiet.

The journals here urge the Government to use all means to strengthen General Dulce in Havana, and demand 10,000 additional troops to be sent to Cuba to render possession of that island secure.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Government authorities received a despatch yesterday from Captain-General Dulce, of Cuba, asking for reinforcements. He thinks he can suppress the insurrection there with four thousand additional troops.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The papers of London and Paris almost unanimously condemn the attitude of Greece in insisting on representation in the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The steamship Great Eastern has commenced to take on board the submarine cable of the Franco-American Atlantic Telegraph Company. It is expected that she will sail in June to lay the cable from Brest to the American coast.

GLASGOW, Jan. 14.—The Prince of Wales Theatre, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. No lives were lost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Alaska Furs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House Commerce Committee to-day discussed the subject of protecting the fur bearing animals of Alaska. There are two bills on this subject now before the committee, introduced by Senator Cole in the Senate and by Mr. Eliot in the House. It is proposed to report a substitute for both bills.

The Reconstruction Committee

had General Gillem before them to-day. He explained fully his administration of affairs in Mississippi, and said that the sheriffs elected in different counties opposed the execution of the reconstruction laws. He did not express any opinion as to what Congress should do with regard to Mississippi, but from what information he gave it is probable that the committee will report against accepting the present State Constitution and in favor of referring the matter again to the people.

Mr. Van Horn, of New York is now reading a written speech, extremely dull and prosy, in favor of the construction of a

Ship Canal

around the Falls of Niagara. The members are not giving the speech any attention whatever. Canadians are here in strong force, with a powerful lobby, backed by Secretary Seward, in the hope of securing the legislation asked for.

The Late D. A. Finney.

The committee of nine members appointed by the House to meet the remains of the Hon. Darwin A. Finney and escort them to his late residence in Pennsylvania, leave for New York to-night, in the discharge of that duty.

CITY FINANCES.

The Annual Financial Statement of the City Controller.

In Councils yesterday the annual financial statement of the City Controller, Joseph R. Lyndall, was read. It is an exhibit of the receipts, expenditures, etc., during the year 1868.

Total expenditures of the city for 1868		$7,757,753·28
Deduct amount of cash paid on account of temporary loan, interest, and warrants prior to 1868		4,047,310·31
Total cash paid on account of departments for 1868		3,710,442·91
To which add outstanding warrants of 1868		3,338,820 86
Total expenditures of departments for 1868		$7,049,263 80

The following shows the present debt of the city:—

The funded debt of the city on January 1, 1868, was		$36,677 509·77
Which was increased during the year by issue as follows:—		
For Schools	$145,800	
For Gas extensions	6,000	
For Culverts	18,000	
For expenses of former years	556,000	
	$726,600	
From which deduct as follows:—		
Amount redeemed by Treasurer $269,284 11		
Cancelled by Commissioners Sinking Fund 397,110·00		
	$66,394 11	
Showing an increase of		60 205 89
Total Funded Debt Jan. 1, 1869		$36,737 735·66

The annexed statement shows the revenue of the city for 1868, derived from the departments, sale of loans, and receipts from taxes:—

Receipts.	*Revenue of 1868.*	
Highways	$336,204 21	
City Railroad	16,205 98	
Water	714,821·10	
Fines and Penalties	5,310·00	
Pawnbrokers' Licenses	4 666·67	
Gunpowder "	45 00	
Theatrical "	1,400 00	
Petroleum "	1,600 00	
Prison	17,000 00	
Poor	21,356 87	
Health	23,110·97	
Police	351·05	
Sheriff	1,952 00	
City Solicitor	41 627 76	
Markets	57,183·12	
Wharves and Landings	61,433 23	
City Property	14 725 43	
Ice Boat	3 766 07	
Miscellaneous	5,342 78	
Surveys	4 554 63	
Int. on Mortgages, etc	3,956 92	
Div. on Stock, etc	317,625 50	
State appropriation to Public Schools	12,637 78	
State Tax advanced in 1866	998 37	
Park	4 550 00	
		$1,372,828·31
Temporary Loan		835,000·00
Defense, 5 and 4 loan	$205,100·00	
Sale of School Loan, No. 2	145,800 00	
Sale of Loan 34	171,500 00	
Loan of $325,000	180,000·00	
Culvert, No. 2	18,200 00	
		720,600 00
		$2 928,428·31
Taxes of prior years		469 646 43
Taxes of 1868		4,751,342·45
State Tax of 1867, and State and Militia in 1868		40 089·77
Total amount of receipts, including cash balance of $1,082 789·18 on hand January 1, 1868		$9,220,296·17

City Councils.

Yesterday afternoon the regular stated meeting of City Councils took place.

Select Branch.—The President presented a communication from the Controllers, asking for $3119 to pay for cost required in excess of the quantity appropriated.

From the Superintendent of City Telegraph was received a note naming the employes appointed by him, and asking their confirmation. Referred to the Committee on Police.

A like note was received from Hon. Thomas J. Barger, Solicitor of the city, announcing his appointments of deputies. Referred to the Committee on Law.

The annual report of the City Controller was presented and referred.

Mr. King offered a preamble and resolutions protesting against the establishment of a police commission in this city, by which the services of a policeman of tried ability and integrity may be retained to it, irrespective of politics, during the continuance of meritorious conduct.

After a long debate the subject was indefinitely postponed. The yeas were 13, the nays 12.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution protesting against the passage by the Legislature of the bill extending the terms of the heads of the Water Department, the Highway Department, and the Department of City Property to three years.

This was lost by a vote of 16 to 9.

A long batch of petitions was received for paving, grading, etc. They were duly referred.

A petition was received from citizens of the first precinct of the Twenty-second ward, asking for its partition.

An ordinance from the Committee on Schools, asking for $9780 to pay balances due for rent and fuel took the usual reference.

A number of appointments by Mayor Fox were then confirmed.

An ordinance appointing John Robbins, Thomas Potter, and James H. Billington a commission to direct the extension of the County Prison, and to transfer to their custody the appropriation of $100,000 for a house of correction, was offered. It was for the present postponed.

The Common Council ordinance supplementary to that concerning new public buildings was concurred in.

Also, one asking the Mayor to give wide publicity to the provisions of the law against the killing of blue-birds and other insectivorous specimens of the feathered tribes. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer was in the chair.

A communication was presented from Robert Buist, offering a tract of 199 acres of land situated between Buist's avenue and the Schuylkill river, and between Sixty-fifth and Seventieth streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward, as a site for the house of correction. Referred to the joint special committee on the house of correction.

The annual report of the City Controller was presented.

Mr. Wagner offered a supplement to the ordinance to provide for the erection of public buildings, approved December 31, 1868, extending the time for action by the Commissioners throughout the whole of the year 1869. Passed.

A communication was received from the President of the Building Commission, asking for the use of rooms in the building of the Law Department lately occupied by the Survey Department.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution in substance granting the above request. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

The usual batch of petitions for water, gas, etc., were received and appropriately referred.

A resolution was adopted to meet the Select Council in joint convention on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 4½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing railroad directors.

Mr. Hetzell communicated an invitation to Common Council to attend a mass meeting of the Temperance Blessing on Friday evening, the 15th. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. Gates offered a resolution instructing the clerks of Common Council to have the iron railing in the chamber of Common Council set back. Referred to the President of Common Council.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution to appoint a joint special committee of five members on public buildings. Laid upon the table—yeas, 32; nays, 11.

—Cincinnati owes $4,039,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

By the arrival at New York city of the steamer Henry Chauncey, we have advices from Aspinwall to January 5.

INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT CORREOSO.

The formal inauguration of General Correoso as President of the State of Panama took place at the Cabildo, Panama, January 1. On the occasion there was a military review, and the customary salutes were fired. The greatest order prevailed during the ceremony, and also during the display of the military later in the day.

THE COMMERCIAL TAX

levied by the new government creates a great deal of feeling and opposition on the Isthmus, and may probably cause a new revolution. The estimated revenue from commercial taxation for the State of Panama for the year 1869, or rather the amount which it would seem the government have threatened to collect, is $133,355. Of this sum the mercantile interest of the State of Panama is expected to contribute $100,000, and Colon $20,000; while the several districts in the interior are to pay conjointly only $13 355.

The Panama *Chronicle* says:—That the amounts of "contributions" assessed are illegal, we are certain; that they can be paid, is impossible. That a commercial body, which has sustained frightful losses through the disastrous civil wars which have occurred, should now be called upon to increase their imposts to the State in consequence of such wars, is something so monstrous that it almost forbids calmness in condemning it. The amount assessed per month on one firm—Messrs. Saml. Piza & Co.—is $600, which is equal to 80 cents per year for each inhabitant of the city, paupers included; and other houses are taxed in similar proportions. That such taxes can be submitted to is impossible—that they can be paid is impossible also. The abolition of custom houses was intended as a boon to the merchants, for which the State received and now enjoys more than an equivalent. Such concession would become a curse if it be followed by the monstrous exactions now sought.

MOSQUERA AGAIN.

A proclamation has been issued by ex-President Mosquera, dated at Lima, Dec. 9, 1868, in which the General alludes to the element of discord both at the seat of the Federal Government of the United States of Colombia and in the State of Panama, which is still rife, and which, he says, is the continuation of the same which deprived him of power, with the aid of the bayonet, on the 23d of May, 1867. As a remedy, General Mosquera suggests that the Congress should convoke a Congressional convention, to meet in the city of Carthagena, with the view to perfect the Constitution and transfer to Panama, from Bogota, the capital of the republic. The proclamation reviews the past positions of parties, and breathes a conciliatory spirit throughout.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE ISTHMUS.

The Panama *Star and Herald* has the following:—On the 4th inst. one hundred and fifty national troops, under command of Colonel Forera, arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagena, per steamer Conway, *en route* for Panama. Although we have no official announcement of what these troops are sent to the Isthmus for, their mission seems very clear, and, in connection therewith, we can now discover the true mission of Senor Pradilla. The fact that General Mosquera desires to return to this country and to again place himself at the head of the Government is manifest, as well from his own published circulars as from the fact that he is brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency by a considerable portion of the Liberal party at Bogota. That he has many supporters in Panama is also evident, and it is probable if he were to land here that he would carry the State against Salgar. This fact has created considerable uneasiness in the capital, and there can be no doubt that the main object of Senor Pradillo's mission was to ascertain the public sentiment here in reference thereto. For a length of time before his coming here the troops just arrived were in readiness in Barranquilla to embark for the Isthmus when the necessity arose for their presence here. Senor Pradilla must have thought that time arrived when he left Aspinwall, for we find the force shipped here by the return of the steamer which conveyed him to Carthagena.

AFFAIRS AT BOGOTA.

Dates from Bogota to the 15th December give a very gloomy description of affairs. The city presents the appearance of a battle-field, with soldiers running through the streets night and day. General Mosquera and General Salgar have been brought forward as candidates for the next Presidential election by the liberal parties. *La Presna*, of Bogota, under date of the 11th of December, says that Senor Ignacio Gutierrez Vergara, President of the State of Cundinamarca, has been condemned by the Legislative Assemble to eight years in the chain-gang and deprived of all right to ever after hold any public office. The same paper of the 15th of December says that the Assembly had afterwards granted him a pardon, which the conservatives looked upon as an insult, and insist that Senor Gutierrez will not accept it.

AFFAIR IN CHILI.

The deed has been signed transferring over to Mr. Henry Meiggs the contract entered into with Mr. Arman for the working of the Mejillones guano beds. Mr. Meiggs becomes responsible for the payment of the $400,000 advanced to Mr. Arman for the construction of the monitors and is to deposit in the Treasury several thousands of dollars in the bonds of the debt which the State acknowledges as due to him. The crops in the southern part of Chili are not likely to turn out favorably. The prospects are better in the North. The impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court is making very slow headway, and it is thought the prosecutors will fail entirely in carrying out their charges. Severe earthquakes continue to be experienced along the coast. On the night of the 10th a heavy shock was felt at Coquimbo, which extended northward to Serenas, Caldera, and Cobija, but was not felt above the latter point; whether it was felt southward towards Valparaiso is not known, but it is feared its effects may have been severe there. The English Government has refused to allow Chili to obtain any more vessels or warlike material from England pending the present state of affairs between Spain and the allied republics.

AFFAIRS IN BOLIVIA.

Considerable excitement has been created by the discovery of new and extensive gold mines at Santa Rosa, in the department of Santa Cruz, near the Brazilian frontier. The mines are said to be exceedingly productive, equalling those of California and Australia. The reports may be exaggerated.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Dates from Lima are to the 21st ult. The yellow fever at Pasagua continues its ravages. The *Mercurio*, of Tarapoca, says that out of twelve hundred inhabitants only two hundred remain, many having fled to the interior, and two hundred and forty-eight having died up to the 26th November, so that commerce is entirely paralyzed, there being no laborers to load the vessels in port, or mule drivers to bring down the nitrate from the mines.

El Nacional says a bank in London has offered to loan ten millions of dollars to the municipality of Lima, to be expended in public works in that city, the amount to be gradually funded within sixty years.

Earthquakes continue to be constantly felt along the coast.

On the 17th instant the government issued a decree declaring the navigation of Peruvian rivers free to flags of all nations. This important measure will be the means of attracting on a large scale foreign immigration, thus opening up the rich but unknown valleys of the Amazon.

As the guano of the Chinchas will soon give out, the government is making all necessary arrangements with respect to the northern deposits, and the loading of the same was disposed of by auction at the government house, nominally to Messrs. Fernandez & Echenique, amidst much competition.

REMARKABLE IMAGES.

The British steamer Topaze, on her return to Valparaiso from her late cruise, brought from Easter Island some of the gigantic images of which so much has been heard from time to time, but of which so little is really known, and which, indeed, constitute the chief attraction in that barren, out-of-the-way spot. These images have been in view on board the Topaze since her arrival in Valparaiso, their great bulk and weight precluding their being easily sent on shore, and several persons have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to inspect these remarkable curiosities.

—A Massachusetts inventor has an arrangement by which all the cattle in a burning barn can be turned loose without loss of time.

—A Christmas goose, sent to two prisoners in a Canada jail, was stuffed with files and steel saws. They appreciated the stuffing.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Nearly $39,000,000 Already Disbursed

A brief notice only of the statement given below has been published before. It was prepared by Mr. Henry D. Washburn of Indiana from the Committee on Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounties, showing the number of additional bounty claims paid, number rejected, and amount of money disbursed to December 31, 1868:—

	No. Rejected.	*Amount Disbursed.*
New York	2,342	$4,437,655
Indiana	6,655	5,196,397
Iowa	702	1,668 160
Missouri	1,906	1,146 450
Pennsylvania	1,252	3 198,707
Indiana (H. G.)	748	144 200
Alabama	63	10,722
Arkansas	174	269,650
California	1,035	281,550
Colorado	70	112,500
Daco ah	3	15 500
Florida	75	18,400
Georgia	40	200
Kansas	450	653 105
Kentucky	1,252	1,138,071
Louisiana	86	96 050
Minnesota	284	448,188
Mississippi	13	1,600
Nebraska	16	23,530
Nevada	36	24 500
New Mexico	78	93,450
North Carolina	575	111,400
Oregon	318	19,600
Tennessee	1,032	984,643
Texas	94	14 100
Washington Territory	17	21,700
District Columbia	53	49 700
Maryland	442	481,828
West Virginia	461	798,875
Delaware	137	120,699
New Jersey	512	557 268
Michigan	1,154	1,280,540
Wisconsin	746	1,213 826
Illinois	2,121	4,227 346
Maine	1,124	5,143,132
New Hampshire	683	423 738
Vermont	516	330,175
Connecticut	369	578,738
Massachusetts	1,584	1,236,160
Rhode Island	256	250 660
U. S. Army	1,189	904 789
V. R. Corps	1,057	2,756,743
Total	34,687	$38,725,018

Winter Working of the Pacific Railroad.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—

"It used to be thought that the great difficulty in the way of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean was in the Sierra Nevada—first, as to the engineering difficulties it presented, and next in the obstacles to regular running presented by its winter snows. The engineering difficulties have been triumphantly overcome, and it is now becoming apparent that the snow obstacles are much less on the California end of the road, from Sacramento to the Wasatch Mountains, than on the eastern end from Omaha. The snow belt on this end of the line is narrow. West of the Sierra there is no snow at all, and very little falls at an elevation of 3000 feet. About 22 miles of shedding protects the track from the deepest snow of the high Sierra, and there is no reason to doubt this protection will be adequate, with the use of the snow-plough at intervals. Descending the eastern slope, and across the plateau of Nevada to Salt Lake, the climate is dry and very little snow falls, the elevation ranging from 4000 to 5000 feet, with a much milder climate than goes with the same altitude east of Salt Lake. Thus the only trouble from snow in a line of 662 miles, from Sacramento to the north end of Salt Lake, is the narrow belt in the high Sierra, which is mostly roofed in.

"The Union Pacific Railroad, on the contrary, runs through a snow country for its whole length of 927 miles, from Omaha to Echo Summit. At Cheyenne, 516 miles west of Omaha, the road has an elevation of 7040 feet, which is eight feet more than the highest point of the Sierra Nevada crossed by the Central Pacific. Only 22 miles further west the elevation is 8424 feet; or 1392 feet more than the highest point on the Central; and for about 380 miles further west, to Echo Summit, the average elevation is over 6500 feet. Bearing these facts in mind, it is easy to understand the late reports of the road being blockaded by snow since December 4, west of Cheyenne, and of construction labor being impeded in the mountains this side of Green river. The president of the Central Pacific gives it as his opinion that the distance of great elevation on the Union Pacific is too long to make covering practicable; hence it is not improbable that nearly every winter there will be more obstructions from snow on the latter road than on the former.

"The foregoing facts also explain how it is that the Central Pacific is now making such rapid progress. Since the first of July, when transportation across the Sierra summit fairly began, the company has built three hundred miles of road. The rate at which grading and track-laying progressed has not been lessened since winter set in. Although the climate in the great basin is cold, it is very dry, leaving so little moisture in the soil to freeze that grading is going on as usual, the plough being used as easily as in the warm season. By the first of January the grade will be finished to the head of Salt Lake, 662 miles east of Sacramento, and about 200 miles east of the present end of the track. The iron for 40 miles of track is already on cars along the farther end of the road; 100 miles more of tracking is on hand in this city and at Sacramento, and more is constantly arriving by sea. The company has increased its motive power through orders by the Isthmus, and has made such progress in forwarding its own road material that it is now able to carry more general freight, and the shipments by boat from this city have been resumed as usual."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·22	MOON SETS	7·56
SUN SETS	4·57	HIGH WATER	4·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. MCCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Acadia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	18
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	19
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	23
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	25
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec.	26
Atalanta	London	New York	Dec.	26
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	30
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	31
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Jan.	1
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	N. York via Hal.	Jan.	2
FOR EUROPE.				
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	16
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	16
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	20
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan.	16
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan.	16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	16
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Jan.	16
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan.	23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan.	23
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan.	23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, Genoa. D S Stetson & Co.

St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Daniel Corbit (new), Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, at Havana from New Orleans, and sailed 14th inst. for Philadelphia.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, from Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst., for Philadelphia has on board 282 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1000 do. rosin, 100 do. pitch, 144 bales cotton, 10 do. rags, 40 bushels rough rice, 107 000 feet lumber, 14,000 shingles, 2640 juniper bolts, 93 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence at Richmond 13th instant.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 13th instant.

Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Barque Sarepta, Minott, from Havana for New York, put into Nassau, N. P. 21st ult., leaky.

Schr Mary B Samson, Samson, hence, remained at Aspinwall 5th inst., for Trinidad or Cienfuegos, to load for New York.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, cleared at Baltimore 13th inst. for Providence.

Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, from Belfast, Me., at Savannah 9th inst.

Schr E. T. Wilkes, House, at Fall River 10th inst., from Baltimore.

Schr Lady May, from Newport for Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.

Schrs Mary Milnes, Crowell, hence for Boston, and Sarah Watson, Smith, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LIGHTHOUSE DESTROYED IN CUBA.

United States Consul General at Havana:—

Sir—By a small boat from Gibaro last night, I have received information which I think should be made public as soon as possible.

The insurgents have taken possession of the Lighthouse at Point Lucrecia, near Point Mulas, and destroyed the houses and apparatus. It was a first-class light. Fresnel order, newly erected and lit for the first time last October.

This is important to vessels bound through the old Bahama Channel. RICHARD GIBBS, United States Consular Agent.

United States Consular Agency, Nuevitas, December 24, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid about 20 fathoms E.N.E. of a vessel sunk in Conway Bay, west coast of England.

The buoy lies in 5 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Great Ormes Head, E. by S., distant 2 5-10ths miles.

Puffin Island Telegraph, W. ¾ N., distant 3 miles.

The topmast of the wreck shows at high water.

By order, ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, Dec. 22, 1868.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, Assignee, vs. Dr. LEWIS F. GEBHARD. Vend. Exp. June Term, 1868. Nos. 68 and 69.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund in Court produced by the Sheriff's sale, under the above writs of

All that certain lot of ground, beginning on the north side of Coates street 18 feet eastward from Eleventh street, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid, thence extending along Coates street eastward 18 feet, thence northward 68 feet 4 inches, thence westward 12 feet 4 inches, thence southward 3 feet, thence westward along the south line of a 3-feet wide alley, leading into Eleventh street, 6 feet, thence southward 61 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the N. E. corner of Coates and Eleventh streets, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid. Containing in front on Coates street 18 feet, and in depth on the east line 61 feet 9¾ inches, and on the west line 57 feet, and on the north line 29 feet 8 inches,

Will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia when and where all parties interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.

1 15 fmw5.*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY W. KENNEDY, M. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. H. KENNEDY, Executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 27, A. D 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of WILLIAM F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 708 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 1 15 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM FLEMING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EUGENE Y. JOHNSON, administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM FLEMING, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of said accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of GEORGE W. SPIES, Esq., No. 201 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 1 9 11 13 15 18

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 4, 1869.

On the petition of CHARLES WILHELM and ANNA CATHARINE WILHELM of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted them on the 3d day of April 1855, for an improvement to PROTECTOR FOR LAMP SHADES.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 22d day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE, Commissioner of Patents.

1 7 th 3t

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Ludington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids [illegible] vited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following [illegible] per 100 pounds for the [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing.

[illegible] FORT HARKER

[illegible] Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (notes or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri. L. C. EASTON, Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

12 17 1m]

DEPARTMENT OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

INSPECTION OFFICE, ROOMS 29, 31, AND 33 FORREST BUILDING, FOURTH STREET, BELOW CHESNUT.

Notice is hereby given to all user or users of every Stationary Steam Boiler within the limits of this city to give notice in writing within Thirty Days after date of this notice, at the office of the Inspector, the location of every Boiler in use by him or them, and the business or purpose for which the said Boiler is used. Also all persons proposing to erect or operate any new Boiler or Boilers, so that the same may be inspected before using, in compliance with act of Assembly of May 7, 1864 also ordinance of Councils approved the 13th day of July, 1868.

T. J. LOVEGROVE, Chief Inspector.

1 12 5t

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT of this Society will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA of sixty-five, consisting of all the best artists of Philadelphia under the direction of Mr. W. G. DIETRICH, will render Beethoven's SEVENTH SYMPHONY in a manner of excellence that has never been equalled in this city.

MAD'LLE CAMILLA URSO.

This young and extraordinary Violinist, whose artistic performance has won the admiration of the world, will make her first AND ONLY APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.

MR. C. H. JARVIS, whose exquisite touch and perfect execution justify his celebrity, will execute a brilliant PIANO SOLO.

This combination, with other Grand Orchestral Selections, comprises one of the finest programmes that has ever been offered to the Philadelphia public.

Season Tickets, admitting the holder to Four Concerts and Twelve Rehearsals.

Single Tickets	$6·00
Ticket admitting Two Persons	10·00
Subscribers' Extra Ticket to each Concert	1 00
Single Tickets to each Rehearsal	·50
Tickets to Non-Subscribers to each Concert	1·50

For sale at the Office of the Society, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, three days previous to the Concert, and at the Academy of Music on the 16th of January.

Subscriptions received at the Office.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to begin at 8 precisely.

N. B.—NO RESERVED SEATS.

C. F. DODWORTH, President.

J. A. GETZE, Secretary. 1 12 tu w f s

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan 15. HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME. UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Received on each representation WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE. J. E. McDONOUGH as OLD TOM. New scenery by R. S. Smith and John Thorne; machinery by Alex. Wilson; music by Simon Hassler. In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7. ENORMOUS HOUSES. ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES. FOURTH WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS, Of Augustin Daly's local play, A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. IT WILL BE GIVEN TO-NIGHT, with its New Scenery, Intricate Machinery and Efficient Cast. Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45. J. C. GREGORY Sole Lessee and Manager. TO NIGHT, FIRST BENEFIT OF MISS SUSAN GALTON. TWO OPERAS BY OFFENBACH. "LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN" and "LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR." MISS SUSAN GALTON IN BOTH. "66" MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2. 1 11 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE (MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 1f

CARL WOLFSOHN'S THIRD GREAT MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 15th inst., At 4 o'clock, FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, when he will be assisted by the distinguished artists, Mr. EDWARD COLONNE and HERR RUDOLPH HENNIG. ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. 1 12 4t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 1 14 tf

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION

2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS

TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.

DIRECTORS.

WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON, MATTHEW BAIRD, B. HAMMETT, A. D. BARCLAY, HON. J. H. CAMPBELL, HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK, H. E. BROWNE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK, Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 11 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high. It is confidently expected that the Rink will be ready for use on Christmas Day.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

It is understood that numerous institutions of a similar character, in various parts of the country have been quite remunerative, and it is confidently believed that this will not prove an exception.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, BANKERS, No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 12 17 1mrp

13⁰⁰&17 REMOVED TO 13⁰⁰&17 BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT. MARSH & CO.'S NEW MUSIC STORE, NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH. PHILADELPHIA. Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description. JOHN MARSH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES DIRECT FROM EUROPE. CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET, IN THE MUSIC STORE. 1 28 lmths 2m

WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC. Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North SIXTH. mwf

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

The Cuban Revolution and Emancipation.

Very contradictory views are promulgated in regard to the effect of the revolutionary movements in Cuba upon emancipation. On the one hand it is alleged that the leaders of the insurrection have in some districts avowed a fixed determination to secure freedom not merely for themselves, but for the negroes; and some of the Republican journals of this country espouse the cause of the Cubans on the express ground that their triumph would ensure the abolition of slavery. On the other hand, it is said that the Cubans are inspired by feelings akin to those which prompted the rebels of this country, and that they are endeavoring to separate the ever-faithful Isle from the mother country because they fear the revolution in Spain may be followed by a Spanish decree of emancipation. It is difficult to decide which of these theories is most worthy of credence. If we look at historic precedents only, we should be inclined to believe that the success of a Cuban revolution would immediately destroy the chains of negro slavery, for the downfall of Spanish rule was the signal for emancipation in Mexico and South America. On the other hand, in the French and British West Indies slavery was abolished by the home governments against the wishes of the colonists, and in the United States by the Northern portion of the Union against the bitter opposition of the slaveholding sections of this country. Spain has been by no means indifferent to the movement in favor of universal freedom; and while the cause of abolition possesses influential advocates at Madrid we have no knowledge of the existence of active anti-slavery agitators at Havana. Even under Isabella the political strength of the Spanish abolitionists was constantly increasing, and their final triumph under a more liberal government, can scarcely be prevented, if Cuba remains a dependency of Spain. It is also well known that one of the most potent agencies for the maintenance of Spanish authority has been the ever-pending threat that any symptoms of a successful Cuban revolt would be followed by a decree of emancipation, and Captain-Generals habitually display much stronger faith in the loyalty of negroes than in that of the Creoles. Slavery has some firm supporters in Spain, but its most fanatical and resolute champions are to be found among the owners of plantations in Cuba, and no people who are not daily subjected to the insidious and hardening influences of constant traffic in human flesh can willingly accept the hideous doctrines of pro-slavery propagandists.

Whatever may be the political destiny of Cuba, she cannot long resist the tendency of the age towards the establishment of universal freedom. The century which has witnessed emancipation in Mexico, South America, the British West Indies, Russia, and the United States can scarcely close before freedom becomes as universal as civilization. Slavery is the offspring of barbarism, and it can exist hereafter only in the darkest nooks of the world, where the influence of its hideous parent is still paramount, where no ray of intellectual light or Christianity penetrates, and where the elementary principles of justice are unknown. If Cuba remains a province, the voice of justice will finally prevail in the Spanish Cortes. If she gains her independence, it can only be by a struggle in which the bonds of slavery will be destroyed. It is probable that at the outset of the present movement her insurrectionary leaders hoped to gain a sudden triumph while the attention of Spanish insurrectionary chiefs was absorbed by their home labors, but failing in this, they cannot now throw off the Spanish yoke without giving a fatal shock to the system of servitude they have helped to fasten upon the tillers of their plantations.

BOSTON NOTIONS.—The recent annual message of the Mayor of Boston contains references to several features of municipal government peculiar to that city, viz.:—The Public Library, Public Baths, and the compulsory attendance of young bootblacks and newspaper-vendors at the public schools. The Public Library is the greatest glory of the Hub, and the Mayor announces, with a glow of pride, that "it now contains one hundred and forty-five thousand volumes, leaving behind it all other libraries in the United States except the library of Congress, which is in itself a congeries of other libraries recently massed together." He also states that the circulation of its books and the attendance at its reading-rooms are constantly increasing. The public baths are open during four months of the year, and in 1868 they were used 842,617 times; and this statistical statement seems to justify the conclusion that they "have had a most beneficial effect upon the general health of the population, besides proving a great means of promoting cleanliness." Two schools are set apart for licensed minors, which they are compelled to attend two hours during each school day throughout the year, and the Mayor announces that their attendance is increasing, as "the boys who follow their vocation of blacking boots, selling newspapers, and pursuing other callings, feeling obliged to obtain licenses, which they cannot obtain without proper approval, are compelled to be punctual in their attendance at school."

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

On Monday last we advocated the passage by the Legislature of a metropolitan police bill for the city of Philadelphia. Such a bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hensaey, but it is not such a measure as we can indorse, and it is to be hoped that it will not receive the sanction of the Legislature and Governor in its present shape. Mr. Hensaey's bill is radically defective in many particulars Chief among these is the omission of the Mayor of the city from the Commission. Whether the Chief Magistrate of our municipality be a Republican or a Democrat, by virtue of his office he should, under all circumstances, be a member of the Police Commission, if we are to have one. That he should be one of the Police Commissioners is demanded alike by the respect which is due to his office, and by a regard for the will of the people of the city, as expressed by them at the polls.

Again, the bill provides for the election of the members of the Commission by the people, the city being for that purpose divided into five police districts. This is quite as objectionable a feature as that which excludes the Mayor. The great object of such a commission is the removal of the Police Department from the domain of partisan politics. But the bill, in its present shape, will tend to increase, rather than diminish, the partisan character of the police force. When men are elected for the sole and exclusive purpose of dispensing patronage of this character, it will rarely occur that persons who are fully qualified for the position, and entirely untrammelled by party ties, will succeed in carrying off the prize. Not an aspirant for the office who might refuse to listen to the demands and dictations of ward politicians would have a shadow of a chance, as opposed to one who would be more obsequious for the sake of the influence which he would acquire by virtue of his position on the Board. If the Commission be not made up exclusively of the Mayor, the Presidents of Councils, and the judges of the courts, as we have heretofore advocated, it should certainly be elected by the Legislature or appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Or perhaps the ends of non-partisan impartiality could be attained by lodging the appointing power in the judges of the local courts, as has been done in the case of the Board of School Controllers.

Moreover, the men who are to constitute the Commission should receive a fair and adequate salary. If they are to devote their time and attention to the wants of the city and the necessities of the department, they should certainly be paid for their labor.

The subject was brought up in Select Council yesterday afternoon, and a protest against the bill in its present shape was indefinitely postponed by a bare majority of one vote. We trust that this action of the Select branch of Councils will be reconsidered at the next meeting, and that both branches will unite in an effort to obtain a thoroughly impartial, non-partisan, and competent board for the administration of the police affairs of the city.

The Battle for the Ermine.

The two branches of the State Legislature assembled yesterday at Harrisburg in joint convention, and proceeded to draw the committee of thirteen to whom is allotted by law the task of deciding whether Hon. M. Russell Thayer or Hon. Thomas Greenbank shall be Associate Judge of the District Court for this county. This afternoon a similar proceeding will be gone through with in relation to the President Judgeship, Hon. William L. Hirst vs. Hon. J. I. Clark Hare. The process of selecting the committee is cumbersome in the extreme, and somewhat resembles the Venetian election of Doge, which was a happy combination of chances and certainties, of inflation and contraction. The manner in which the choice is made may not be known to our readers. It is done by the shaking of tin boxes and shouting of names, which leaves the right of challenge to either party of all the Senators except eight, and all the House except eighteen. Each party then alternately strikes off one name until four Senators are left and nine members. These are sworn to deal justly, and their report is final. The result of the lots yesterday made the committee consist of eight Republicans and five Democrats, so that Judge Thayer is certain of at least a fair hearing of his claims.

Of course, as party men, and as those who cannot but feel a deep indignation at the frauds perpetrated in our city, we feel a sincere conviction that both our candidates were duly elected, but laying aside all merely party feeling, we question whether, even if successful, there will be any good cause for rejoicing. This is almost the first time that there has been a contest for the position of judge. It has always been considered so complimentary a post, one of such dignity and honor, that it would be derogatory to strive for it. Its worth consisted in its being the free gift of the people in recognition of merit.

There is therefore to our mind something unseemly in this dragging of the ermine—this quarrel over the station. True it is that all of the contestants and sitting judges deny any direct interposition, and we believe their denial; but the fact that the judicial office has become so far political as to cause the parties to fight for the success of the respective nominees, is anything but consoling, when we reflect on the great issues in the hands of the officers. Property, liberty, and life rest with the chosen man. Surely in his selection integrity and patriotism, not political feeling, should to a certain extent be the guide of action. And in a contest does not the office suffer degradation from this high standard? And do we not to a certain extent imitate New York? We would have the judiciary surrounded so strongly by the bulwarks of respect, confidence, and awe, that those who are its members should be looked up to by all the community. Anything which tends to do away with this impression we heartily deprecate. It should be guarded with most jealous care from all vulgar approach, for in a pure, high-minded, and patriotic bench rests the best guarantee of our freedom.

What we have said is merely in application to the general principle of contests for such office, and has no bearing in the present cases further than that the gentlemen who are engaged in them are acting with moderation and dignity, and the only question possible is whether they do right in acting at all. If, however, the ends of justice only are aimed at, and in all the investigation sole attention be given to the true verdict of the people, we hope that no evil will flow from the innovation on established precedents.

Retrenchment as an Aid to Resumption.

It is evident that the nation, like an individual in financial difficulties, scarcely dare to hope to conquer fortune by any one bold stroke, nor can any single law provide with certainty for the early resumption and continuance of specie payments. It is equally evident that this end may be promoted in a variety of ways. One of the most important is the reduction of the national expenditures. The smaller the sum of money the Government is called upon to pay annually, the easier it can meet its obligations, whether the medium of payment be gold or greenbacks. The receipts from customs, in gold, during the present fiscal year, are estimated at $170,000,000, and may reach $175,000,000. The tariff might be so modified as to still further increase this revenue, and perhaps in a short period to raise it to $200,000,000. That sum would not only provide for the interest on the Government bonds, but leave a balance, in gold, greater than the entire annual expenditures previous to the war.

It may be vain to hope that the annual appropriations of Congress will ever again be reduced to $250,000,000 or $200,000,000, but it is obvious that every approach to such reduction increases the ability of the nation to redeem its obligations in coin. It should constantly be borne in mind that the necessity for the departure from the policy of conducting the business transactions of the Government exclusively in coin originated in the extraordinary expenditures caused by the war, and one of the surest methods of extrication from present difficulties is the natural plan of retracing the path that led to them as far backwards towards old-fashioned economy as the nation can safely go. The gap between the absolutely necessary expenditures of the Government and its possible gold revenue is not very wide nor deep, and as soon as this gap can be closed or bridged resumption will be natural and easy. It has been estimated by good authorities that the nation is robbed now of $30,000,000 gold revenue per annum by custom-house frauds. If this leak is stopped, and retrenchment is simultaneously the order of the day, the financial problem will be greatly simplified.

FOX THE RENEGADE.—Mayor Fox yesterday, in appointing as his Chief of Police a gentleman who voted for General Tyndale, *"in view of his eminent services in the late war,"* did a very unfair thing by the anti-war Democracy to whom he owes his election. Base ingratitude is the mildest term that the unterrified Fourth Ward can apply to this action of his Honor.

"A DISCREDITABLE PRESIDENT."—The London *Spectator* thus refers to the action of the House of Representatives on the fantastic repudiation scheme advocated in Mr. Johnson's recent message to Congress:—"The incident is of very little practical importance, for the House of Representatives, after one day's delay—proposed to avoid any appearance of excitement—passed a resolution in favor of honesty by 125 to 6; but it will long be quoted as an argument against republican government. It is in reality an argument only against Presidential government. No minister of a constitutional State could have made such a proposal without a strong party at his back, but only in a republic could such proposal have had so little effect upon public credit. It is impossible to imagine an English Premier making such a speech, but it is impossible to imagine either, the ruin such a speech, if made, would produce. We should be in a state of barter in twenty-four hours. The direct sovereignty of the people may result in the occasional elevation of unworthy men, for though Mr. Johnson is an accidental President, still he has held many offices; but that sovereignty corrects the evils it causes with singular effectiveness. A country in which a proposal of repudiation, made by the head of the State in the most distinct terms and on the most formal occasion, does not affect the funds one-half per cent. must be a country very confident in its own self-governing power. The cool way in which the American bondholders, threatened with the robbery of their all, look up, as it were, see that it is only the head of the Executive who makes the proposal, and, confident in themselves and each other, go on buying bonds, is a singular testimony to the political sense, the sort of instinct about political facts, which is developed by republican institutions. A discredited President in America has not even the power of creating a sensation in the money market."

THE "GALAXY."—The publishers of the *Galaxy* announce the remarkable fact that in a single month (December last) their list of subscribers doubled. This is certainly a very great increase for so short a time. The *Galaxy* has been before the public three years, and has during that time accumulated a list of subscribers which has now doubled in one month and is still increasing very rapidly. The *Galaxy* has from the start maintained its position as a first class literary magazine, and is now reaping the reward of its determined efforts to not only make a thoroughly good and readable magazine, but to compel the public to acknowledge its position. It is just here that many of the new periodicals fail. They do well for a short time, but success not coming as soon as expected, their character is allowed to run down, and finally all ends in a failure. It requires capital and determination to maintain for a long time the high standard which is now required until pecuniary success comes.

—Cherry trees were in blossom at St. Louis last Thursday.

—The members of the Illinois Legislature furnish themselves with daily papers at the expense of the State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. DAVIS B. CASSEDAY—
Dear Sir:—The undersigned would regard with satisfaction your consent to a Lecture, and hereby invite you to deliver the same at such a time as may consist with your convenience.
Respectfully yours,
PETER WILLIAMSON
WM. KENT GILBERT, M. D.
THOMAS ROBIAS
CHARLES INGERSOLL,
DAVID PAUL BROWN,
SAMUEL D. GROSS, M. D.
FERDINAND FEATHERSTONE,
CHARLES E. LEX,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
WILLIAM WELSH,
RICHARD S. SMITH,
ALLEN CUTHBERT,
RICHARD VAUX,
HENRY BUDD,
PETER McCALL,
FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, M. D.
JAMES STEEL.

JANUARY 1, 1869.

PETER WILLIAMSON, Esq., and others:—
Gentlemen:—In reply to your invitation I beg leave to say, while thanking you for the kindness which dictated it, that I accept it.
Very respectfully yours,
DAVIS B. CASSEDAY.

DAVIS B. CASSEDAY
Will Lecture at
CONCERT HALL,
ON
"TRUE WOMANHOOD"
MONDAY EVENING, January 18.
Tickets, Fifty Cents. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street or at the door. 1 12 6t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS ANNA E DICKINSON,
HER NEW LECTURE,
A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.
RESERVED SEATS.....FIFTY CENTS
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PRIVATE BOXES IN BALCONY, holding 6.....THREE DOLLARS
Tickets to be had at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the Evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7. Lecture precisely at 8.
SPECIAL.—To avoid interruption, the audience is most respectfully requested to be seated before the Lecture begins. 1 13

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT CONCERT HALL
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, in the interest of the workingmen and women of America, and of the Fenian Brotherhood. Subject:—Train vs. sun John Bull and his English Bastile. Tickets, with reserved seats, 50c., at CONCERT HALL, Trumpler's, Continental, and Post Office News Stands. 12 5t*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 1869.
At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERIC A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM H. BEMENT.
And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY WILLIAM H. RHAWN was elected President.
1 13 w3t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA January 15, 1869.
At an election held on the 13th day of January 1869 the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

EDWIN M. LEWIS,	J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN ANSHUTZ,	EDWARD FARNUM,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	GEORGE W. FARR, JR.,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,	WM. M. WOODWARD,
FRANCIS TATE,	C. H. HUTCHINSON,
LINDLEY SMYTH,	HENRY P. SLOAN.
RICHARD C. DALE,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 10t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.
At the Annual Election held yesterday the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS ROBINS,	BENJ. G. GODFREY,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,	GEORGE W. MEARS,
N. P. SHORTRIDGE,	JOHN WELSH,
ED. Y. TOWNSEND,	J. L. ERRINGER,
FRANK T. BODINE,	AUGUSTUS HEATON,
GEORGE WHITNEY,	BEN. B. COMEGYS.
HENRY PRAUT.	

And at the meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. THOMAS ROBINS was unanimously re-elected President and B. B. COMEGYS Vice-President.
1 13 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8 mwfm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
1 14 w W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of Federal and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4139 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.
Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.
1 4 12t WM. W. COLEAT, Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
The annual report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 6 fw1t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 21st instant.
1 11 mw9t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 408 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 15 dt19*

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—"We have delayed any special mention of the Plastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Plastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full confidence. 5 1 mw4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

No. 321 CHESNUT Street,

1 15 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CONCERT HALL.—
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
A COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.
BEAUTIFUL STEREOPTICON VIEWS.
INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.
Dr. J. F. BOYNTON, the celebrated and popular Lecturer on Geology and the Natural Sciences, will give, by *invitation*, a course of SIX ILLUSTRATED LECTURES UPON GEOLOGY AND THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, as follows:—
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20,
WORLD-MAKING.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, January 21,
THE EARTH AND MOON.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 22,
TRODUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE UPON OUR PLANET.
ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25,
COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27,
THE AGE OF REPTILES.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29,
THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.
The above series of lectures were recently given in New York city, at THE COOPER INSTITUTE, to audiences filling every seat, and occupying every available inch of standing room.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tickets for the course, six in number, with reserved seats, $3.
The opening sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning January 18, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.
1 15 tf

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages	$349,670 00
Bills Receivable	29,604 20
Philadelphia City sixes	67,185 40
Philadelphia City fives	4 988 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	33,00 r 00
Cincinnati sixes	10 990 00
Pittsburg sixes	5,5 0 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1865	25,000 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1867	108 000 00
United States Loan, 5-20 6 per cent	50,000 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	21 937 38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 420 shares	20,716 43
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	10,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. Loan	53,493 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co. Loan	24 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	27,9 2 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc. R. Co. Loan	18 500 00
Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan	19,344 41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,692 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Loan	34,870 00
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,615 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,000 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,597 73
Manayunk Gas Co., 20 shares	999 85
Real Estate, No 510 Walnut street	20,000 00
Cash	11,752 62
	$1,038 446 31

WILLIAM G. CROWELL,
1 13 6t Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JANUARY 13, 1869.
The following gentlemen have been duly elected Directors of this Company for the year 1869.—

DIRECTORS FOR YEAR 1869.	
H. D. SHERRERD,	CHAS. S. LEWIS,
CHAS. MACALESTER,	GEORGE C. CARSON,
WM. S. SMITH,	EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
GEORGE H. STUART,	JOHN B. AUSTIN,
SAMUEL GRANT, Jr.	CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN,
THOS. B. WATTSON	RICHARD D. BENSON.
HENRY G. FREEMAN	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY D. SHERRERD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected as President of the Company.
1 13 3t* WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, No. 406 CHESNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 13, 1868.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the Company held the 11th day of January, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

CHAS. RICHARDSON,	GEORGE A. WEST,
WM. H. RHAWN,	NATHAN HILLES,
FRANCIS N. BUCK,	JOHN W. EVERMAN
HENRY LEWIS,	EDWARD S. ORNE,
JOHN KESSLER, Jr.,	CHARLES STOKES.
ROBERT PEARCE,	MORDECAI BUZBY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES RICHARDSON was elected President, WILLIAM H. RHAWN Vice-President, and WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.
1 13 6t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office, No. 40 WALNUT Street, Jan 12, 1869.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 11th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. R. STARR,	JOHN H. BROWN.
NALBRO FRAZIER,	J. L. ERRINGER,
JOHN M. ATWOOD,	WM. G. BOULTON,
BENJ. T. TREDICK,	CHARLES WHEELER,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,	T. H. MONTGOMERY,
GEORGE H. STUART	JAMES M. AERTSEN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 12 tuths 3t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
W. I. BLANCHARD,
1 4 12t Secretary.

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes. CHARLES PLATT,
1 11 12t Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, due January 15, will be paid on and after that date at the Union National Bank
1 12 5t* THOMAS S. HARRIS, Treasurer.

DR. NEILL HAS REMOVED FROM Broad and Spruce streets to No. 258 South EIGHTEENTH Street. (1 15 1mw 3t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *Black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPPOSED TO BE LOST at the fire of Caldwell's jewelry store, on Chesnut street, on the morning of January 14 1869, the following numbered First Mortgage Atlantic Railroad Bonds, $1000 each:—Nos. 81, 83, 138 140 164 170, 173, 344, 347, 348, 351, 352, 351, 355 356, 367, 379 380, 381, 363, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 395, 396, 397, 398 399, 400, 402 403, 405.
All persons are notified against negotiating the same.
WILLIAM COFFIN,
1 14 3t* No. 2067 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut.
MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver a Lecture at the above named place, WEDNESDAY, January 20.
Subject—"AN APPEAL TO WOMAN."
RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at TRUMPLER'S No. 924 Chesnut street; COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel; and at the door between 10 and 2 o'clock. 1 14 6t

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Hotel Company, for the election of Five Managers and the transaction of other business, will be held on SATURDAY, January 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Hotel.
1 15 7t J. SERGEANT PRICE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock. Members and contributors are particularly requested to be present.
1 15 3t WILLIAM H. BACON, Secretary.

CONCERNING SKATING AND THE SKATING RINKS.

Rink! Rink!
What do you think?
See how the people are waiting!
Why ain't you done?
We're ready for fun!
When are we going to have skating?

Skate! Skate!
How long must we wait?
The ice is so slow in freezing!
The ice and the snow
Are horribly slow
This singular winter season.

Rink! Rink!
Surely we think
You're a tedious thing to get open;
But when you are done
We'll have lots of fun
In that queer old sort of a show-pen.

Skating is good exercise, But the exercise of patience is good in its way; only it hasn't a way of developing the muscles. At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S there is not so much room for the exercise of patience, although there is room for prodigious piles of clothes and no end of customers. Everything being ready, nobody is kept waiting, as they are for the skating. If what is already made up don't suit you, it will give us pleasure to take your measure, and have your suit ready in as short a time as anybody in town.

PRICES STILL MIRACULOUSLY LOW.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$1,668,054 02
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$1,841,175 12
Legal-tender notes, coin, and certificates	358 842 00	
National Bank notes	26,901 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	14,432 98	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other banks	547,214 97	
		957,315 95
Expenses and taxes		5,899 86
Total		$2,804,390 93

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,353,611 58
Profit and loss	33,279 35
Total	$2,804 390 93

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
1 5 tuths6t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts, including United States	$1,345,959 37
Stocks and Bonds	52,813 25
Due from the Banks and Bankers	161,178 02
Banking-house	100,362 93
Expense Account	6,084 61
Taxes	753 20
Cash Items	12,451 45
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.	236,685 58
National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency	32,204 15
Balances in Approved Associations in New York	186,910 87
Legal-tender Notes and Specie	470,165 94
	$2,505,509 37

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	40,000 00
Profit and Loss	10 363 33
Circulation	222 425 00
Due Individuals, Banks, etc	1,932,721 04
	$2 505,509 37

Sworn to and subscribed by P. A. KELLER, Cashier, before me, this 5th day of January, 1869. EDW. H. WILLIAMSON,
1 13 3t Notary Public.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue (1 15 tjsf
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Madame Parepa-Rosa's Second Concert.

Last evening Madame Parepa-Rosa gave her second and last concert at Concert Hall. A large audience was in attendance, the artists acquitted themselves in such a manner as to secure the most enthusiastic applause, and the only matter for regret was that the stay of Madame Rosa and her troupe in this city should be so limited.

Madame Rosa is undoubtedly one of the very finest singers that has ever visited the United States; but when we consider the *furore* that other vocalists have at various times created, it is a matter of some surprise that this lady's career should, up to within a comparatively short time, have been only a partial success. Singers of not half her merits have attracted crowded houses everywhere, and have created the utmost enthusiasm, while some of Madame Rosa's managers have scarcely been able to meet their expenses. Madame Rosa's talents have received the fullest recognition from the press and musicians; and it is one of the oddities of public taste and appreciation that the finest cantatrice in America should not be able to make fortunes for herself and her managers. In a matter of this kind, however, skilful management is often of more importance than artistic ability; and without resorting to direct puffery, a manager can so contrive to place the name of the artiste under his charge before the public that every one will be on the *qui vive* to hear her. We apprehend that to a want of managerial tact Madame Rosa's failures to achieve the most brilliant success is to be attributed.

For a year past Madame Rosa's entertainments have been managed by Mr. D. De Vivo and this gentleman has brought about a most gratifying change in public sentiment. The tour made by Madame Rosa and her troupe through California and the other Pacific States and overland to the shores of the Atlantic again, was as brilliant and successful as either singer or manager could desire.

In San Francisco forty-one opera nights were given, which receipted over $70,000; for seven concerts the receipts were $10,000. Besides these three matinees were given. At Oakland, two concerts were given; at St. Jose, one; at Stockton, one; at Sacramento City two; at Maryville, one; at Grass Valley, one; at Nevada, one; at Virginia City, four; at Austin, one; at Salt Lake City, two, for which $8200 were received; at Omaha, two; at Council Bluffs, one; at Chicago, two, for which $8000 were received. At Madame Rosa's benefit in Chicago one gentleman paid $500 for a single ticket, and she was presented by her admirers with a diamond cross worth $3000, and a bracelet of quartz set with diamonds valued at $700.

Mr. De Vivo will now travel South with Madame Rosa and her troupe, and there is no doubt but that he will be as successful as he has been in the West and in New York and Philadelphia.

The Mennerchor Ball.

The Mennerchor Society is famous for its masked balls, and those which it has given in former years were conducted with so much judgment, good taste, and skill that the ball for 1869 was looked forward to with more than usual expectations of pleasure by the devotees of Terpsichore. It is no disparagement to other entertainments of like character to say that the Mennerchor ball given last evening at the Academy of Music was the most brilliant affair of the season. The managers exerted themselves to make the occasion one that would be remembered by their guests, and if any participant in the festivities failed to enjoy himself heartily, it must have been his own fault.

The ball opened with a grand tableau representing Prince Carnival receiving the homage of the flowers. Then followed a grand Carnival review, when the following passed before his Majesty in procession:—Master of Ceremonies, Adjutants, Jockeys, Pollicinello, the Jolly Boys, Musicians, Committees, the Carnival Guard, Germany, led by Bismark, was drawn in triumph by the petty sovereigns of Germany, with the Emperors of France and Austria vainly attempting to retard her progress; then came a variety of amusing characters and Carnival oddities which created much amusement. After the review Prince Carnival and suite led a grand Bolonaise, in which all the maskers participated. This fairly opened the ball, and the dancing was kept up until far into the morning.

The music was excellent, and the decorations were such as to add to the gorgeousness of the scene. Everything passed off smoothly and the managers are to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* will be performed this evening and at the matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* is announced for this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit this evening, and will appear in two operas by Offenbach, *Lieschen and Fritschen* and *La Rose de St. Fleur*. Miss Galton is a charming singer, and we hope that she will have a full house.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when the operetta of "66" will be given.

AT THE AMERICAN a great number of talented artists will appear this evening in an attractive variety entertainment.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give his third Matinee to-day at the Foyer of the Academy of Music, at 4 P. M.

CARL SENTZ and Mark Hassler's Orchestra will perform the "Reformation" symphony of Mendelssohn to-morrow afternoon at Musical Fund Hall.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will lecture on "Woman's Wrongs and the Remedy" at the Academy of Music this evening. Tickets can be procured at Gould's, No. 827 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. In order to avoid interruption, Miss Dickinson requests that the audience will be seated before 8 o'clock.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give their first grand concert of the season to-morrow night, at the Academy of Music. Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and other classic music will be rendered by a large orchestra. M'lle Camilla Urso, the young violinist, and Mr. C. H. Jarvis, the pianist, will appear.

MR DAVID B. CASSEDAY will lecture at Concert Hall on Monday evening, on the subject of "True Womanhood."

CHARLES E. LEX, Esq., will lecture at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 Chesnut street, this evening, on "Language; its Origin and Uses."

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall to-morrow evening, in the interests of the workingmen and women of America, and of the Fenian Brotherhood. The subject will be, "Train versus John Bull and his English Bastiles." If Mr. Train cannot expatiate on such a subject as this, nobody else can.

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to.....$14 00

Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to.....$18 00

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00

A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere reduced to.....$2 00

Half-way between 5th and 6th streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"A LITTLE BILIOUS."—How often this is the response to the enquiry after a friend's health! As if to be bilious was a trifling matter, hardly worth thinking about. But let it be remembered that, as "tall oaks from little acorns grow," so formidable diseases arise from being "a little bilious."

Severe bilious attacks are more common in spring, summer, and autumn than in winter, but the serious disorders of the liver which so often occur at those seasons might be traced, in hundreds of instances, to winter indulgences and their neglected consequences. More highly-seasoned food is eaten, more fiery drinks imbibed, in cold than in warm weather, and thus the biliousness is produced which, under a warmer temperature, culminates in remittent and intermittent fevers.

The very best medicine for persons who are either a *little* or a *good deal* bilious is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No blue-pill or calomel is required in such cases. Those powerful mineral medicines cut two ways, like a double-edged sword. They act, it is true, upon the liver, but react most deleteriously on other parts of the system. They "stick" there and cannot be got rid of. The Bitters contain vegetable agents of an anti-bilious tendency, that produce a specific and most genial effect upon the biliary organ, without entailing any evil consequences whatever. They are *altogether wholesome*, and act favorably and simultaneously upon the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the nervous system, and the brain.

WE TAKE PLEASURE in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of "*The American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia*," which announces that a very large dividend—fifty per cent.—has been declared to its "mutual policy holders." These facts show how the *American* has attained such success—it never lost a dollar of its investments, it exercises the closest scrutiny in selection of risks, and its affairs are in all respects well managed. It is on every account just the Company in which *it pays* to be interested. If you will take our advice you will take out a policy on your life *at once*.

DAMP IS THE WEATHER—hazy the nights—muddy the streets—but warm is the atmosphere. You involuntarily throw off your overcoat and throw up the windows of your house. Both are well enough as long as you keep yourself protected from the unhealthy influences of the moist and untimely thaw. To do so you must keep your feet dry when on the street, and your dwelling dry when at home. Gums accomplish the first and good fires the latter. Gums can be gotten at any store, but good Coal can only be procured at Alter's. He has his office at the corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets; his depot at No. 957 N. Ninth street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

DELICATE FEMALES.—Suffering humanity—and who does not suffer from disease or from being overtasked?—will find the "Standard Wine Bitters" of Alfred Speer an antidote to general debility, uterine and liver affections. The most delicate women can use it with unfailing advantage. They only need a trial to supersede all other tonics. Sold by druggists.

FROM MR A. WINCH, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of the *London Punch, Fun, Routledge's Magazine for Boys*, the London *Journal*, *London Reader*, and *Family Herald* and also *Hearth and Home*. Mr. Winch's stock of periodical literature is very large and varied.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, No. 34 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

EALEN—GRAHAM.—On the 19th of August, 1868, by the Rev. W. W. Newton, Mr. ALFRED EALEN, of Birmingham, England, to Miss EMMA F. GRAHAM, of this city.

HEATH—REESE.—On the 12th instant, by Rev. Dr. Stryker, Mr. GEORGE B. HEATH of Brooklyn, to Miss ELLEN S. REESE, formerly of Easton, Pa.

DIED.

CARNES.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN CARNES, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 637 Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LAIN.—On the 12th instant, Mr. JOSEPH T. LAIN, son of Mary H. and the late James R. Lain, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Southwark Lodge, No. 146, I. O. of O. F.; Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 32; Southwark Lodge, No. 18, K. of P.; and the Employes of the Pascal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 619 Sears street, below Wharton and below Seventh, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

PEALE.—On Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, HARRIET C. PEALE, relict of the late Rembrandt Peale.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1106 Vine street, on Saturday morning, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

SLACK.—At noon on the 12th instant after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH W. SLACK, relict of Abner F. Slack, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 West Delhy street, Frankford, on Sunday morning, January 17, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SNYDER.—On the 14th instant, EDWARD SNYDER, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 West Delhy street, Frankford, on Sunday morning, January 17, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Governor to pardon Dr. WILLIAM RASCH, convicted of larceny, December 19, 1867. 1 6 12*

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary E. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 5t*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Declared January 1, 1869,

BY THE

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

WHAT DOES THIS SIGNIFY TO THOSE INSURED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE INSURED IN "THE AMERICAN LIFE?"

1. It shows the PROSPERITY of "The American."
2. It shows that "The American" does a SAFE business.
3. It shows that "The American" is WELL MANAGED.
4. It shows that "The American" have placed just ONE-HALF of the annual premium to the credit of "Participating Policies," and may be used in the payment of future premiums.
5. It shows that Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians need not go outside of their own city and State to find ALL that is desirable in any Life Insurance Company, and to secure all possible benefits of being insured.

WHY DIDN'T YOU GO INTO "THE AMERICAN" LAST YEAR?

SEE TO IT THAT YOU GO IN FOR THE NEXT DIVIDEND.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
JOHN G. SIMS Actuary. 1 15 fm 4tf

PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of the Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in.....$100,000 00
Surplus Capital.....34,933 54
$134 933 54

Assets.				Present Value.
$40 655 00	Mortgages first liens on city property			$41 055 00
6,000 00	Ground Rents			5 850 00
165,300 00	United States 6 per cent. bonds,	5-20's,	17	175 75
55 500 00	do.	do.	do. 1881.	61 640 00
1000 00	do.	do.	do. currency interest loan	1 000 00
1 000 00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40's			1 70[illegible]
9,000 00	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan			9 [illegible]
5,000 00	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds			4,500 00
2,500 00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds			2,600 00
6,000 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds			5 040 00
28,172 00	226 shares Central National Bank			25 350 00
8,192 67	80 shares Bank of the Republic			8 0 0 00
$ 825 01	166 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad			9,460 00
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.			2 77 5 00
247,796 84	Loans on collateral security			17 [illegible]
21,438 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest			21 438 01
28 [illegible]	Cash on hand			28,888 53
102,801 66	Premium notes secured by gains on Policies			102,801 66
				$845,101 28
	Office Fixtures		$3,000 00	
	Cash in hands of Agents		42 901 34	
	Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year		31,668 01	
				76,572 75
				$971,673 93

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.

Premiums, including Annuities	$12,9 7 01	
Interest on Premium Fund	14 005 77	
Interest on Annuity Fund	1 546 30	
	28,50 [illegible] 08	
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	73,572 55	
	302 081 63	
Less Agents' Commissions	25,594 02	
		276 487 61
Interest on other investments		48 220 38
Policies issued in 1868, 1601 insuring		$205 227 00
Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2014 insuring		6,019 097 00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868		1,924 96
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868		12,747 15
Losses by death, numbering seven		22,000 00
Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company		36 500 00
Expenses for 1868		32 7 9 32
Liabilities to Depositors and Trusts		442,078 36

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

DIRECTORS

Samuel R. Shipley,	Phila.	Richard Cadbury,	Phila
Joshua H. Morris,	"	Henry Haines,	"
Richard Wood,	"	T. Wistar Brown,	"
W. Hacker,	"	Wm. C. Longstreth,	"
Charles F. Coffin, Richmond, Ind.			

1 13 12*

REMOVAL.

HOWELL & BROTHERS'

OFFICE

For the Present will be in Parlor 16,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 1 11 3t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 3tf

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MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS,

In Fine Gold, Rosewood, and Carved Walnut Frames of Best Material and Workmanship. New Patterns.

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We offer for sale a limited amount of these

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Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at

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We offer these Bonds as in every respect

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Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, 59, 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6 [illegible]

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HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

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BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
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A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of stock. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and OVERCOATS still very good.

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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House

IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
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FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2¼ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

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DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

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JOHN W. THOMAS,

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Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

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The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

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NEW TABLE CLOTHS,

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Table Linens by the Yard.

The Cheapest Buyers will find

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FRENCH MERINOES, 62 CENTS!!!
Brown French Merinoes 62c.
Browns, Blues, Greens, Modes, etc. 75c.
All the good shades, 88c,
Garnets, etc., extra fine, $1.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E corner NINTH & MARKET Streets.

62 CENT WOOL POPLINS.
Double Fold reduced from 88 cents.
75 cent Poplins, reduced from $1.
$1 Poplins, reduced from $1 25 and $1 50.
Bona fide reductions on our Dress Goods.
COOPER & CONARD,
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MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Black Velour Ottomans, $1 12½ up.
Black Wool Poplins, 88c up.
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Black French Merinoes, 75c. up.
Black Wool Delaines, 37c. up
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ROMAN SCARFS.
Roman Ties, all widths, 25c. to $1 50.
35 cent Ties, rich and expensive.
50 cent Ties handsome Broche ends
300 dozen Hdkfs. hemmed and hemstitched.
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SILK VELVET SACQUES.
Silk Velvet Sacques.
Beaver Sacques cheap $4 to $13.
Reduced prices for many Cloaks.
¾ heavy large Woollen Long Shawls.
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NEW STYLE

SKATING BOOTS.

BARTLETT,

THE BOOT MAKER,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.

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New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw6

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it. A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE streets. Address P. O Box 1869, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 3t*

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 cash capital to take one-third interest of a retiring partner in a well-established manufacturing business. Orders in hand. Address B. W. C., Telegraph Office. 1 14 3t*

NEW UNCOMMERCIAL SAMPLES.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

*A Small Star in the East.

From All the Year Round.

I had been looking, yesternight, through the famous "Dance of Death," and to-day the grim old woodcuts arose in my mind with the new significance of a ghastly monotony not to be found in the original. The weird skeleton rattled along the streets before me, and struck fiercely, but it was never at the pains of assuming a disguise. It played on no dulcimer here, was crowned with no flowers, waved no plume, minced in no flowing robe or train, lifted no wine-cup, sat at no feast, cast no dice, counted no gold. It was simply a bare, gaunt, famished skeleton, slaying its way along.

The borders of Ratcliffe and Stepney, eastward of London, and giving on the impure river, were the scene of this uncompromising Dance of Death, upon a drizzling November day. A squalid maze of streets, courts, and alleys of miserable houses let out in single rooms. A wilderness of dirt, rags, and hunger. A mud-desert, chiefly inhabited by a tribe from whom employment has departed, or to whom it comes but fitfully and rarely. They are not skilled mechanics in any wise. They are but laborers. Dock laborers, water-side laborers, coal-porters, ballast-heavers, such like hewers of wood and drawers of water. But they have come into existence, and they propagate their wretched race.

One grisly joke alone, methought, the skeleton seemed to play off here. It had stuck election bills on the walls, which the wind and rain had deteriorated into suitable rags. It had even summed up the state of the poll, in chalk, on the shutters of one ruined house. It adjured the free and independent starvers to vote for Thisman and vote for Thatman; not to plump, as they valued the state of parties and the national prosperity (both of great importance to them, I think!), but, by returning Thisman and Thatman, each naught without the other, to compound a glorious and immortal whole. Surely the skeleton is nowhere more cruelly ironical in the original monkish idea!

Pondering in my mind the far-seeing schemes of Thisman and Thatman, and of the public blessing called Party for staying the degeneracy, physical and moral, of many thousands (who shall say how many?) of the English race; for devising employment useful to the community, for those who want but to work and live; for equalizing rates, cultivating waste lands, facilitating emigration, and, above all things, saving and utilizing the oncoming generations, and thereby changing ever-growing national weakness into strength; pondering in my mind, I say, these hopeful exertions, I turned down a narrow street to look into a house or two.

It was a dark street with a dead wall on one side. Nearly all the outer doors of the houses stood open. I took the first entry, and knocked at a parlor door. Might I come in? I might, if I plased, sur.

The woman of the room (Irish) had picked up some long strips of wood, about some wharf or barge, and they had just now been thrust into the otherwise empty grate to make two iron pots boil. There was some fish in one, and there were some potatoes in the other. The flare of the burning wood enabled me to see a table and a broken chair or so, and some old cheap crockery ornaments about the chimney-piece. It was not until I had spoken with the woman for a few minutes that I saw a horrible brown heap on the floor in a corner, which, but for previous experience in this dismal wise, I might not have suspected to be "the bed." There was something thrown upon it, and I asked what that was.

"'Tis the poor craythur that stays here, sur, and 'tis very bad she is, and 'tis very bad she's been this long time, and 'tis better she'll never be, and 'tis slape she does all day, and 'tis wake she does all night, and 'tis the lead, sur."

"The what?"

"The lead, sur. Sure 'tis the lead-mills, where the women gets took on at eighteen pence a day, sur, when they makes applicaytion early enough and is lucky and wanted, and 'tis lead-pisoned she is, sur, and some of them gits lead-pisoned soon and some of them gits lead pisoned later, and some but not many niver, and 'tis all according to the constitooshun, sur, and some constitutions is strong and some is weak, and her constitooshun is lead-pisoned bad as can be, sur, and her brain is coming out at her ear, and it hurts her dreadful, and that's what it is and niver no more and niver no less, sur."

The sick young woman moaning here, the speaker bent over her, took a bandage from her head, and threw open a back door to let in the daylight upon it, from the smallest and most miserable back-yard I ever saw.

"That's what cooms from her, Sur, being lead-pisoned, and it cooms from her night and day the poor sick craythur, and the pain of it is dreadful, and God he knows that my husband has walked the sthreets these four days being a laborer, and is walking them now and is ready to work and no work for him and no fire and no food but the bit in the pot, and no more than ten shillings in a fortnight, God be good to us, and it is poor we are and dark it is and could it is indeed!"

Knowing that I could compensate myself thereafter for my self-denial, if I saw fit, I had resolved that I would give nothing in the course of these visits. I did this to try the people. I may state at once that my closest observation could not detect any indication whatever of an expectation that I would give money; they were grateful to be talked to about their miserable affairs, and sympathy was plainly a comfort to them; but they neither asked for money in any case, nor showed the least trace of surprise or disappointment or resentment at my giving none.

The woman's married daughter had by this time come down from her room on the floor above, to join in the conversation. She herself had been to the lead-mills very early that morning to be "took on," but had not succeeded. She had four children, and her husband, also a water side laborer and then out seeking work, seemed in no better case as to finding it than her father. She was English, and by nature of a buxom figure and cheerful. Both in her poor dress and in her mother's there was an effort to keep up some appearance of neatness. She knew all about the sufferings of the unfortunate invalid, and all about the lead-poisoning, and how the symptoms came on, and how they grew—having often seen them. The very smell when you stood inside the door of the works was enough to knock you down, she said, yet she was going back again to get "took on." What could she do? Better be ulcerated and paralyzed for eighteen pence a day, while it lasted, than see the children starve.

A dark and squalid cupboard in this room, touching the back door and all manner of offense, had been for some time the sleeping-place of the sick young woman. But the nights being now wintry, and the blankets and coverlets "gone to the leaving shop," she lay all night where she lay all day, and was lying then. The woman of the room, her husband, this most miserable patient, and two others, lay on the one brown heap together for warmth.

"God bless you, sir, and thank you!" were the parting words from these people—gratefully spoken too—with which I left this place.

Some streets away, I tapped at another parlor door on another ground-floor. Looking in, I found a man, his wife, and four children sitting at a washing stool by way of table, at their dinner of bread and infused tea leaves. There was a very scanty cinderous fire in the grate by which they sat, and there was a tent bedstead in the room with a bed upon it and a coverlet. The man did not rise when I went in, nor during my stay, but civilly inclined his head on my pulling off my hat, and, in answer to my inquiry whether I should ask him a question or two, said "Certainly." There being a window at each end of this room, back and front, it might have been ventilated; but it was shut up tight, to keep the cold out, and was very sickening.

The wife, an intelligent, quick woman, rose and stood at her husband's elbow, and he glanced up at her as if for help. It soon appeared that he was rather deaf. He was a slow, simple fellow of about thirty.

"What was he by trade?"

"Gentleman asks what are you by trade, John?"

"I am a boiler maker"; looking about him with an exceedingly perplexed air, as if for a boiler that had unaccountably vanished.

"He ain't a mechanic, you understand, sir," the wife put in, "he's only a laborer."

"Are you in work?"

He looked up at his wife again. "Gentleman says are you in work, John?"

"In work!" cried this forlorn boiler-maker, staring aghast at his wife, and then working his vision's way very slowly round to me; "Lord, no!"

"Ah! He ain't, indeed!" said the poor woman, shaking her head, as she looked at the four children in succession, and then at him.

"Work!" said the boiler-maker, still seeking that evaporated boiler, first in my countenance, then in the air, and then in the features of his second son at his knee. "I wish I *was* in work! I haven't had more than a day's work to do this three weeks."

"How have you lived?"

A faint gleam of admiration lighted up the face of the would-be boiler-maker, as he stretched out the short sleeve of his threadbare canvas jacket, and replied, pointing her out, "On the work of the wife."

I forgot where boiler-making had gone to, or where he supposed it had gone to; but he added some resigned information on that head, coupled with an expression of his belief that it was never coming back.

The cheery helpfulness of the wife was very remarkable. She did slop-work; made pea-jackets. She produced the pea-jacket then in hand, and spread it out upon the bed—the only piece of furniture in the room on which to spread it. She showed how much of it she made, and how much was afterwards finished off by the machine. According to her calculation at the moment, deducting what her trimming cost her, she got for making a pea-jacket tenpence halfpenny, and she could make one in something less than two days.

But, you see, it come to her through two hands, and of course it didn't come through the second hand for nothing. Why did it come through the second hand at all? Why, this way. The second hand took the risk of the given-out work, you see. If she had money enough to pay the security deposit—call it two pound—she could get the work from the first hand, and so the second would not have to be deducted for. But, having no money at all, the second hand came in and took its profit, and so the whole worked down to tenpence halfpenny. Having explained all this with great intelligence, even with some little pride, and without a whine or murmur, she folded her work again, sat down by her husband's side at the washing-stool, and resumed her dinner of dry bread. Mean as the meal was, on the bare board, with its old gallipots for cups, and what not other sordid make-shifts: shabby as the woman was in dress, and toning down towards the Bosjesman color, with want of nutriment and washing—there was positively a dignity in her, as the family anchor just holding the poor ship-wrecked boiler-maker's bark. When I left the room the boiler-maker's eyes were slowly turned towards her, as if his last hope of ever again seeing that vanished boiler lay in her direction.

These people had never applied for parish relief but once; and that was when the husband met with a disabling accident at his work.

Not many doors from here I went into a room on the first floor. The woman apologized for its being in "an untidy mess." The day was Saturday, and she was boiling the children's clothes in a saucepan on the hearth. There was nothing else into which she could have put them. There was no crockery, or tinware, or tub, or bucket. There was an old gallipot or two, and there was a broken bottle or so, and there were some broken boxes for seats. The last small scraping of coals left was raked together in a corner of the floor. There were some rags in an open cupboard, also on the floor. In a corner of the room was a crazy old French bedstead, with a man lying on his back upon it in a ragged pilot jacket, and rough oilskin fantail hat. The room was perfectly black. It was difficult to believe, at first, that it was not purposely colored black, the walls were so begrimed.

As I stood opposite the woman boiling the children's clothes—she had not even a piece of soap to wash them with—and apologizing for her occupation, I could take in all these things without appearing to notice them, and could even correct my inventory. I had missed, at the first glance, some half a pound of bread in the otherwise empty safe, an old red ragged crinoline hanging on the handle of the door by which I had entered, and certain fragments of rusty iron scattered on the floor, which looked like broken tools and a piece of stove-pipe. A child stood looking on. On the box nearest to the fire sat two younger children; one a delicate and pretty little creature whom the other sometimes kissed.

This woman, like the last, was wofully shabby, and was degenerating to the Bosjesman complexion. But her figure, and the ghost of a certain vivacity about her, and the spectre of a dimple in her cheek, carried my memory strangely back to the old days of the Adelphi Theatre, London, when Mrs. Fitzwilliam was the friend of Victorine.

"May I ask you what your husband is?"

"He's a coal porter, sir,"—with a glance and a sign towards the bed.

"Is he out of work?"

"O yes, sir, and work's at all times very, very scanty with him, and now he's laid up."

"It's my legs," said the man upon the bed. "I'll unroll 'em." And immediately began.

"Have you any older children?"

"I have a daughter that does the needle-work and I have a son that does what he can. She's at her work now, and he's trying for work."

"Do they live here?"

"They sleep here. They can't afford to pay more rent, and so they come here at night. The rent is very hard upon us. It's rose upon us too, now—sixpence a week—on account of these new changes in the law about the rates. We are a week behind; the landlord's been shaking and rattling at that door frightful; he says he'll turn us out. I don't know what's to come of it."

The man upon the bed ruefully interposed: "Here's my legs. The skin's broke, besides the swelling. I have had many kicks, working, one way and another."

He looked at his legs (which were much discolored and misshapen) for awhile, and then appearing to remember that they were not popular with his family, rolled them up again, as if they were something in the nature of maps or plans that were not wanted to be referred to, lay hopelessly down on his back once more with his fantail hat over his face, and stirred not.

"Do your eldest son and daughter sleep in that cupboard?"

"Yes," replied the woman.

"With the children?"

"Yes. We have to get together for warmth. We have little to cover us."

"Have you nothing by you to eat but the piece of bread I see there?"

"Nothing. And we had the rest of the loaf for our breakfast, with water. I don't know what's to come of it."

"Have you no prospect of improvement?"

"If my eldest son earns anything to-day, he'll bring it home. Then we shall have something to eat to-night, and may be able to do something towards the rent. If not, I don't know what's to come of it."

"This is a sad state of things."

"Yes, sir, it's a hard, hard life. Take care of the stairs as you go, sir—they're broken—and good day, sir!"

These people had a mortal dread of entering the workhouse, and received no out-of-door relief.

In another room, in still another tenement, I found a very decent woman, with five children—the last a baby, and she herself a patient of the parish doctor—to whom, her husband being in the hospital, the Union allowed for the support of herself and her family four shillings a week and five loaves. I suppose when Thisman, M. P., and Thatman, M. P., and the public blessing party lay their heads together in course of time, and come to an equalization of rating, she may go down the Dance of Death to the tune of sixpence more.

I could enter no other houses for that one while, for I could not bear the contemplation of the children. Such heart as I had summoned to sustain me against the miseries of the adults failed me when I looked at the children. I saw how young they were, how hungry, how serious and still. I thought of them, sick and dying in those lairs. I could think of them dead without anguish; but to think of them so suffering and so dying quite unmanned me.

Down by the river's bank in Ratcliffe, I was turning upward by a side street, therefore, to regain the railway, when my eye rested on the inscription across the road, "East London Children's Hospital." I could scarcely have seen an inscription better suited to my frame of mind, and I went across and went straight in.

I found the Children's Hospital established in an old sail-loft or store-house, of the roughest nature, and on the simplest means. There were trap-doors in the floors where goods had been hoisted up and down; heavy feet and heavy weights had started every knot in the well-trodden planking; inconvenient bulks and beams and awkward staircases perplexed my passage through the wards. But I found it airy, sweet, and clean. In its seven-and-thirty beds I saw but little beauty, for starvation in the second or third generation takes a pinched look; but I saw the sufferings both of infancy and childhood tenderly assuaged; I heard the little patients answering to pet playful names, the light touch of a delicate lady laid bare the wasted sticks of arms for me to pity; and the claw-like little hands, as she did so, twined themselves lovingly around her wedding-ring.

One baby mite there was as pretty as any of Raphael's angels. The tiny head was bandaged for water on the brain, and it was suffering with acute bronchitis too, and made from time to time a plaintive, though not impatient or complaining, little sound. The smooth curve of the cheeks and of the chin was faultless in its condensation of infantine beauty, and the large bright eyes were most lovely. It happened, as I stopped at the foot of the bed, that these eyes rested upon mine with that wistful expression of wondering thoughtfulness which we all know sometimes in very little children. They remained fixed on mine, and never turned from me while I stood there. When the utterance of that plaintive sound shook the little form, the gaze still remained unchanged. I felt as though the child implored me to tell the story of the little hospital in which it was sheltered to any gentle heart I could address. Laying my world-worn hand upon the little unmarked clasped hand at the chin, I gave it a silent promise that I would do so.

A gentleman and lady, a young husband and wife, have bought and fitted up this building for its present noble use, and have quietly settled themselves in it as its medical officers and directors. Both have had considerable practical experience in medicine and surgery; he as house-surgeon of a great London hospital; she as a very earnest student, tested by severe examination, and also as a nurse of the sick poor during the prevalence of cholera.

With every qualification to lure them away, with youth and accomplishments and tastes and habits that can have no response in any breast near them, close begirt by every repulsive circumstance inseparable from such a neighborhood, there they dwell. They live in the hospital itself, and their rooms are on its first floor. Sitting at their dinner-table, they could hear the cry of one of the children in pain. The lady's piano, drawing-materials, books, and other such evidences of refinement, are as much a part of the rough place as the iron bedsteads of the little patients. They are put to shifts for room, like passengers on board ship. The dispenser of medicines (attracted to them, not by self-interest, but by their own magnetism and that of their cause) sleeps in a recess in the dining-room, and has his washing apparatus in the sideboard.

Their contented manner of making the best of the things around them, I found so pleasantly inseparable from their usefulness! Their pride in this partition that we put up ourselves, or in that partition that we took down, or in that other partition that we moved, or in the stove that was given us for the waiting-room, or in our nightly conversion of the little consulting-room into a smoking-room. Their admiration of the situation, if we could only get rid of its one objectionable incident, the coal-yard at the back! "Our hospital carriage, presented by a friend, and very useful." That was my presentation to a perambulator, for which a coach-house had been discovered in a corner down stairs, just large enough to hold it. Colored prints, in all stages of preparation for being added to those already decorating the wards, were plentiful; a charming wooden phenomenon of a bird, with an impossible top-knot, who ducked his head when you set a counter weight going, had been inaugurated as a public statue that very morning; and trotting about among the beds, on familiar terms with all the patients, was a comical mongrel dog, called Poodles. This comical dog (quite a tonic in himself) was found characteristically starving at the door of the institution, and was taken in and fed, and has lived here ever since. An admirer of his mental endowments has presented him with a collar bearing the legend, "Judge not Poodles by external appearances." He was merrily wagging his tail on a boy's pillow when he made this modest appeal to me.

When this Hospital was first opened, in January of the present year, the people could not possibly conceive but that somebody paid for the services rendered there; and were disposed to claim them as a right, and to find fault if out of temper. They soon came to understand the case better, and have much increased in gratitude. The mothers of the patients avail themselves very freely of the visiting rules; the fathers often on Sundays. There is an unreasonable (but still, I think, touching and intelligible) tendency in the parents to take a child away to its wretched home, if on the point of death. One boy who had been thus carried off on a rainy night, when in a violent state of inflammation, and who had been afterwards brought back, had been recovered with exceeding difficulty; but he was a jolly boy, with a specially strong interest in his dinner, when I saw him.

Insufficient food and unwholesome living are the main causes of disease among these small patients. So nourishment, cleanliness, and ventilation, are the main remedies. Discharged patients are looked after and invited to come and dine now and then; so are certain famishing creatures who were never patients. Both the lady and the gentleman are well acquainted, not only with the histories of the patients and their families, but with the characters and circumstances of great numbers of their neighbors; of these they keep a register. It is their common experience that people, sinking down by inches into deeper and deeper poverty, will conceal it even from them, if possible, unto the very last extremity.

The nurses of the Hospital are all very young, ranging, say from nineteen to four-and-twenty. They have, even within these narrow limits, what many well-endowed hospitals would not give them, a comfortable room of their own in which to take their meals. It is a beautiful truth, that interest in the children and sympathy with their sorrows bind these young women to their places far more strongly than any other consideration could. The best skilled of the nurses came originally from a kindred neighborhood, almost as poor, and she knew how much the work was needed. She is a fair dressmaker. The Hospital cannot pay her as many pounds in the year as there are months in it, and one day the lady regarded it as a duty to speak to her about her improving her prospects and following her trade. "No," she said; she could never be so useful or so happy elsewhere any more: she must stay among the children. And she stays. One of the nurses, as I passed her, was washing a baby boy. Liking her pleasant face, I stopped to speak to her charge—a common, bullet-headed, frowning charge enough, laying hold of his own nose with a slippery grasp, and staring very solemnly out of a blanket. The melting of the pleasant face into delighted smiles as this young gentleman gave an unexpected kick, and laughed at me, was almost worth my previous pain.

An affecting play was acted in Paris years ago, called *The Children's Doctor*. As I parted from my Children's Doctor now in question, I saw in his easy black necktie, in his loose buttoned black frock-coat, in his pensive face, in the flow of his dark hair, in his eyelashes, in the very turn of his moustache, the exact realization of the Paris artist's ideal, as it was presented on the stage. But no romancer that I know of has had the boldness to prefigure the life and home of this young husband and young wife in the Children's Hospital in the east of London.

I came away from Ratcliffe by the Stepney railway station to the terminus at Fenchurch street. Any one who will reverse that route may retrace my steps.

—There is a Horse-thief Detective Society in Richland, Ohio.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

OFFICE, N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts., EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869	$106,198·16	
Do. not earned Jan. 1, 1868	50,716·13	
		$156,914·29
Fire premiums written same period	$36,413·32	
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868	37,387·44	
		73,800·76
		$239,714·05
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:—		
Marine risks	$117,331·83	
Fire risks	27,270·45	
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages	17,696·77	
		$162,299·05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—		
Marine losses	$114,104·82	
Fire losses	15,155·50	
Rents and salaries	11,452·57	
Reinsurances and commissions	14,774·60	
United States taxes	2,513·49	
Deductions in lieu of scrip	6,750·95	
		164,751·93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.		
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent	$10,000·00	
City of Philadelphi, 6 per cent	15,000·00	
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889	11,200·00	
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1883	3,5·0·00	
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00	
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent	10,000·00	
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent	14,610·00	
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent	1,000·00	
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent	10,000·00	
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent	10,000·00	
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent	11,000·00	
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent	7,000·00	
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent	10,000·00	
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent	3,500·00	
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent	5,000·00	
Shares.		
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00	
138 Pennsylvania Railroad	6,900·00	
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00	
48 Delaware Railroad	1,2·0·00	
106 Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300·00	
68 Philadelphia Bank	6,800·00	
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8,800·00	
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co	2,200·00	
160 Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600·00	
4 American West India Steamship Company	400·00	
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company	5,000·00	
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co	28,240·00	
Par value	$215,250·00	
Cost	$194,859·69	
Bills receivable for premiums	22,507·21	
Sundry accounts due for premiums	15,768·12	
Cash in banks	$22,019·11	
Cash in drawer	119·34	
	22,138·45	
	$255,273·47	

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith, Francis Tete, A. E. Borie, John H. Irwin, N. A. Smith, William C. Kent, Henry Lewis, J. C. Steiner, Edward L. Clark, George Lewis, H. F. Robinson, Samuel C. Cook, William S. Baird, Charles Wheeler, S. Delbert, Sol. Townsend, F. Lavergne, J. S. Perot, John Moss, Lemuel Coffin, C. H. Cummings, J. H. Tilge, W. D. Winsor, James L. Bewley.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 12 12t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R.)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08; Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 10 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE: S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE H. STUART, GEORGE W. CHILDS, WM. A. PORTER, F. A. DREXEL, WM. V. McKEAN, THOMAS W. EVANS, S. H. HORSTMANN, A. J. DREXEL, JOSEPH PATTERSON, WM. C. HOUSTON, S. J. SOLMS, HENRY E. ROOD.

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JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

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HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

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CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

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ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 imw3airp

INSURE AT HOME IN THE **Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.** No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY OF *NORTH AMERICA*, No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2 9

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY, JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager. No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—
Thomas T. Tasker, James B. Longacre, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, John A. Wright, F. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne, Charles Spencer. 1 0 24mm3m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, $2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Alfred G. Baker, Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents, No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila. 11 4 3m.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE, NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 1 3 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



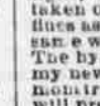
NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON, No. 209 N. SECOND Street. 11 25wfm6m

LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 1

T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF, *BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,* (SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping, Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20wfm

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE OLD WORLD IN ITS NEW FACE. By Henry W. Bellows. Vol. II. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The ordinary route of the European tourist has been so often described that it is difficult to say anything new about it. Dr. Bellows' narrative, therefore, does not tell us anything that has not been told before in books of travel innumerable, but it is valuable as containing the impressions of an intelligent and cultivated gentleman, who knew how to use his eyes and ears, who was unbiassed by prejudices, and who endeavored to look on life in the Old World in an appreciative spirit. Dr. Bellows' descriptions of persons, scenes, and incidents are fresh and graphic, albeit at times a little prolix, and his comments are evidently honest and dictated by a desire to do justice in all cases when he could not commend. During his visit to Egypt Dr. Bellows was much impressed with the Mahometan religious observances, and his conclusions are that there must be some real vitality in such religion for it to exert the influences that it does. He looked upon the worship of the Mahometans with the largest Christian charity, and he saw many things in the simplicity of their ceremonials, the multiplication of mosques, open alike to rich and poor at all hours, and the attention which all classes give to their religious affairs, which might be imitated with advantage by Christians. The Catholic observances did not impress Dr. Bellows so favorably, and he expresses considerable apprehension at the spread of Roman Catholicism in this country. His description of the ceremonials which he witnessed in Rome are interesting, however, and will repay perusal. We quote the following account of a pontifical Mass at St. Peter's Church in Rome:—

I have just returned from the Pontifical Mass in the Sistine Chapel. At 10 A. M. the Swiss Guards, in their uniforms of black and orange, slashed with red, filed into the chapel, followed by the hundred or two of strangers who had dressed themselves, the ladies in black, with black veils on their heads, the gentlemen in black dress suits, according to the rigid etiquette of these grand ceremonial occasions. The cardinals came in one by one, each followed by his attendant priest, knelt before the altar and took their seat on a raised dais, common to all. As each came in all the seated cardinals rose until the new comer had taken his place. They were dressed in long red cloaks with enormous trains, over white priests' smocks, with red stockings, white fur capes, and a skull-cap of red. It was no easy matter for them to manage their robes in all the prostrations, salutes, and movements they passed through in the course of the service. At 11 o'clock a procession of other cardinals, bishops, and priests ushered the Pope into the chapel. He took his place upon his throne on the left hand of the altar. He was dressed in white satin robes embroidered with gold, and wore a white skull-cap. He looks now about 73 years old. His face is mild, patient, and benignant, and he enters into all church ceremonies with marked earnestness and simplicity of bearing. His person is large and commanding, his head full and well shaped, and he looks more as Edward Everett did in the closing years of his life than any person I can now think of. He was attended by two cardinals, one on the right and another on the left, who were raised above the others. One looked as Antonelli ought to—a man with a hooked nose and a firm jaw, fitted to uphold the Pope's temporal government in its most imperilled hour. The service was chiefly conducted by a cardinal bishop, who had a grand voice, and could be heard by all the assembly. Another cardinal sat on the platform of red cloth at the foot of the Pope's throne, who had special functions to perform, such as swinging the censer at his Holiness at certain intervals. The Armenian Patriarch held the candle whenever the Pope read any small portion of the service. His book was meanwhile supported by another grandee of the Church, and everything, to the holding of his skirts, seemed assigned in most careful gradation to those having the precise claim to the privilege. Nothing could exceed the punctiliousness and etiquette observed. I have often been amazed at the knowledge of their several parts displayed by performers in the complicated arrangements of secular and stage spectacles, but the memory and method observed in a pontifical mass exceeds every other achievement in the way of conquering ceremonial complexity. I will not attempt to describe the order of the ceremony, which, except in splendor and the presence of the embodied dignity of the Roman Church, was like any other high mass. The famous choir of the Sistine Chapel had much the largest part of the work to do, and they did it with a precision and copiousness and magnificence of musical effect which entitle them to their superlative reputation. The "Gloria" exceeded in exquisiteness of harmony, in light and shade, in fullness of sound, and in exactness of rendering, anything in the shape of unaccompanied male voices I ever heard.

At the moment when the sacred elements were undergoing their imaginary transubstantiation, the scene was truly impressive. A profound silence reigned while Pope, cardinals, bishops, and the whole assembly knelt and waited as if some awful event were in suspense. Certainly the Catholic Church is true to its theories. Having adopted the incredible dogma of Transubstantiation, it honors it with logical reverence. Everything hinges, as well it may, on this tremendous assumption. It is the presence of the consecrated mass that hallows the altar. "Put on your hat," said one of the functionaries to me in a cold church one day, "the Host is not on the altar." Another point, deference to superiors is emphasized in every possible way, and thus hierarchical order is kept up. All the cardinals to-day in turn paid their homage to the Pope by kissing his hand. In turn, beginning with the eldest, they did homage to each other, passing the "*pax vobiscum*" down from the upper cardinal to the last appointed. Precedence is observed as strictly as at court. The cardinal of highest rank swings the censer at the Pope. A bishop swings it at the cardinals in turn, who rise and bow as the official salutes them with the incense. Then the bishops are incensed in their turn by a priest, and finally the priest by a deacon, and so the etiquette is laboriously kept up. Nothing could serve better to uphold, in the eyes of the people, the official sanctity of the priesthood or the significance of the clerical rank. Among the cardinals, one was dressed in black robes, with a black cape; another in greyish robes, with a grey cape, and the Armenian Patriarch had his own colors, and wore a beard. All the proper Roman priests, from the Pope down, are shaven and shorn, and wear the tonsure. The cardinals are mostly beyond sixty, judging by their faces. Most of them appear to be Italians, and have large Roman noses, large eyes, small chins, and well-rounded faces. They are not what we should call spiritual-looking men, but they are aristocratic and marked in features, and have for the most part good heads and not bad expressions. One meets them in their red and gilded coaches in every part of Rome, usually with two footmen in gaudy liveries on the foot-board, and a venerable coachman on the box. Sometimes in the Borghese or other public drives they are met walking, with the inseparable flunkeys behind them, and the carriage following.

Dr. Bellows' work is issued in handsome style by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and it will doubtless find appreciative readers.

JESUS OF NAZARETH. By Lyman Abbott. Illustrated with designs by Doré, De Laroche, Fenn, and others. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen, & Haffelfinger.

Taking the four Gospels as a foundation, Mr. Abbott has prepared a life of Christ with the events arranged in exact chronological order, and "illustrated by whatever light can be thrown upon the entire narrative by a careful study of the circumstances and conditions of the age." Dismissing theological and critical dogmas, he has endeavored merely to present a narrative of Christ's life and labors which will be acceptable to Christians of all shades of opinion.

The work opens with a description of the rise and progress of the Jewish Commonwealth, and although the analogy between it and the United States seems rather forced, Mr. Abbott's treatment of the subject will enable the majority of readers to gain a clearer idea of the Jewish system than they can from the sacred narrative alone. The description of the public and private manners and customs of the Jewish people are interesting, and the account of the trial of Christ is a vivid analysis of the ancient system of jurisprudence.

The work is handsomely printed and bound, and it is illustrated by a number of superior designs of eminent artists.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Nature's Nobleman," by the author of "Rachel's Secret," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers. This is an interesting novel of the present day, in which the author illustrates the moral—

"Better not be at all
Than not be noble."

—"Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," the third and fourth numbers of which we have received, is one of the most important and commendable works that has been undertaken of late in this country. It places a vast variety of information before the public in a shape to suit the pockets of the poor as well as rich. Each weekly number contains eight pages, and is published at the low price of ten cents. Every subject admitting of it is illustrated, and the work when completed will contain an amount of information which cannot be estimated by any pecuniary valuation. The work is edited by L. Colange, Esq., assisted by eminent literary and scientific gentlemen, and is published by T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth street.

—The February number of Captain Mayne Reid's magazine, *Onward*, published by G. W. Carleton, of New York, has variety enough and interest enough in its contents to suit the most exacting tastes. Tales of exciting adventure, such as Captain Reid is famous for, are interspersed with love stories and poetry of the most tender and heart-subduing description, and the imaginative portions of the magazine are judiciously intermingled with papers on a variety of entertaining subjects of popular interest. Among the miscellaneous items under the head of "Trifles" we find Captain Reid squaring off at Boucicault in this fashion:—

Here is a funny little speech, from the lips of a celebrated playwright—Boucicault by name—according to newspaper report delivered from the stage of a Dublin theatre, and to an Irish audience:—

"I intend to devote myself entirely to literary pursuits, and I shall endeavor to send you, from time to time, pictures of Irish life and character, better even than those of the Colleen Bawn."

Ghost of Gerald Griffin! Leap up out of your grave, and smite, hip and thigh, this dishonorable charlatan! Better "even" than those of the Colleen Bawn! As if he, Dion Boucicault, had ever conceived a single character in the "Colleen," or known anything about them, till the day on which he filched them from the dead and greatly lamented author of "The Collegians!" We may expect some day to see this dramatic stage-carpenter stand behind the footlights of a New Orleans theatre, and proclaim to the planters of Louisiana that he will yet give them better pictures that those we supposed ourselves to have painted under the title of "Quadroon," even to the suggestion in a note corner of our somewhat voluminous scribblings the pseudonym of "Octoroon"—never heard either in Louisiana or elsewhere, but of which this dramatic trickster has availed himself to some purpose. If there be anything calculated to throw doubt on Shakespeare's existence, it is such naked plagiarism as this going unchallenged right before the world's face and in the teeth of the present time—supposed never to have been surpassed in intelligence.

A charge of plagiarism against himself Captain Reid disposes of thus:—

Talking of plagiarism, we are ourselves under a charge of it. In the first number of this magazine we proclaimed all the "articles" original. It did not occur to us that under the very prosaic title "articles" would be included the pieces of poetry used by us partly for type ornamentation, and partly to fill up the blank spaces on pages.

Some critic, however, more discriminating than we—the editor of the Washington *Star*, we believe—reminds us that we have made a mistake; he discovering in our pages a poem not original with us, but written by a celebrated American poet, George Prentice, of Louisville.

It chances to be the only article in our magazine "not" our own; but, for all this, we owe the editor of the Washington *Star* an explanation, and the author of the poem an apology.

The latter has been sent in a private letter to Mr. Prentice himself, on the moment of our apprehending the mistake; and the former is here appended:—

Some fifteen years ago we found the verses in question in an English magazine, without any author's name attached. They seemed to us so good we could not help treasuring them up—so sweet we could not resist laying them before the readers of *Onward*. Had we known who was their author, and especially that it was a poet who has more than once sounded the depths of our own heart, we should have been the last to have filched from him the lightest leaf of his laurels.

We hope this explanation will satisfy even the hypercritical critic of the Washington *Star*.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

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Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 24

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·20 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	1·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation... 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

1 5

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ESHLEMAN BROTHERS

WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AT

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street

ON DECEMBER 15.

Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 11 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
85 No. 434 RACE Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:—

6,000 pairs of Slippers.
12,000 Caps.
5,000 Gowns.
5,000 pairs of Socks.
10,000 Drawers.
10,000 Shirts.
2,500 Bedsacks.
1,600 Straw Mattresses.
5,000 sets Mosquito Bar Frames.
5,000 Counterpanes.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
5,000 Pillows.
2,400 White Blankets.

With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been used. They will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor,
1 11 6t Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,
12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

(By postponement.)

STOCK OF SUPERIOR DAIRY COWS, HORSES, HARNESS, FARM WAGONS, CARTS, MOWING-MACHINES, HORSE RAKE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

On Monday, January 18,

At 12 o'clock M., precisely, at W. Harmer Thomas' farm, Gray's lane, between Darby road and Baltimore pike, Twenty-seventh ward, without reserve, the entire stock.

No postponement on account of weather. The sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock. 1 15 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,

Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

EIGHTH and CHERRY, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.

BRIDESBURG, Twenty-third ward—Valuable Clay Lot.

WISTAR, No. 1026—Brick Dwelling.

BROWN, No. 1108—Brick Dwelling.

LOTTER, No. 20—Brick Dwelling and Frame Shop.

FARRISH, No. 1919—Modern Dwelling.

SANSOM, No. 1733—Desirable Brick Dwelling.

BROAD and KATES, S. E. corner—Four Lots.

BROAD and CHRISTIAN, N. E. corner—Hotel and Dwelling.

CHRISTIAN, No. 1353—Handsome Residence.

ARCH, west of Fourth—Large Lot.

FRONT and OTTER, S. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.

NINETEENTH (north), No. 118—Modern Residence.

ANN and EDGEMONT S. E. corner—Brewery and large Lot.

GROUND RENT—$37 a year.

1 share Arch Street Theatre.

100 shares Broad Top Improvement.

19 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.

50 shares Union Bank Tennessee.

10 shares Fourth National Bank.

10 shares Bank of North America.

100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

50 shares Central Transportation Co.

1 share Philadelphia Library.

1 share Mercantile Library Co.

$10,000 Union Pacific Railway Co., 6 per cent. gold,

$5,000 Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds 7 per cent.

$10,000 2d mortgage bonds McKean and Elk Land Company.

Trustees' Sale.

$3240 Chesapeake and Del. Canal loan.

$1200 Pennsylvania State loan, third series.

20 shares Phoenix Insurance Co.

40 shares Germantown Turnpike Co.

1 share Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Executor's Sale.

Pew No. 52 First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets.

1 share Philadelphia Athenæum.

400 shares American Buttonhole Co. 1 15 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.

Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.

Sales cashed within five days.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 22

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

50 cases infantry overcoats, perfect.

10 bales grey-mixed army shirts. 1 9

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL

FOR

BLANK BOOKS

By the Paris Exposition, 1867.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street

AND

No. 55 South FOURTH Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

STATIONERS,

And Steam Power Printers.

A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.

A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf 121

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS, No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

1 23 mwf2m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 45

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
1 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The Latest Particulars—The Losses About $755,000—The Insurances Available About $475,000—The Ruins Still in Flames—The Dead Bodies not Recovered.

The vicinity of Ninth and Chesnut streets this morning was visited by thousands of people to take a look at the ruins of the late destructive fire at Caldwell's and Howell's stores. All expressed deep sympathy with the suffering firms, who are known as among the most enterprising in this country.

The appearance of the structures has been somewhat altered since yesterday. The floors which were then hanging in Howell's store have all fallen to the cellar, in consequence of the ends which penetrated the Ninth street wall having been charred to such an extent that their support was gone. The ruins have been continually in flames, and at times the fire beneath them breaks out afresh, filling Chesnut and Ninth streets with smoke. Various fire companies have been detailed by the Chief Engineer, and they relieve each other at regular intervals.

At about 9 o'clock this morning the fire burned so furiously that an alarm was given, and the companies in the immediate vicinity were put in service. The immense piles of paper which are in the cellar were all in a blaze, but the flames were subdued, only to break out again.

The wall on Ninth street has been pronounced to be in a dangerous condition, and the police are kept busy in keeping the crowd of visitors from getting too close to it. The upper portion, near Sansom street, leans very much towards Tenth street, and the probability is that it will fall, unless some measure is adopted to stay it.

The bodies of Folk and Hagan are still in the ruins, and no effort can be made to secure them, owing to the intense heat of the debris and the tottering state of the wall. As soon as circumstances will allow, a search for the remains will be made.

The cars of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company, owing to the presence of the firemen all the morning, have been compelled to switch off at Tenth street to Walnut. This inconvenience to passengers visiting and doing business in the eastern portion of the city, is likely to continue throughout the day.

The condition of the street at the southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets is precarious and dangerous, a space some fifteen feet in diameter having sunk several inches. The cause of this is not definitely known, though it is thought the culvert beneath has given away.

The Howell Brothers have already secured a store on Chesnut street, above Seventh, where they will transact their business until the reerection of their store.

The Losses and Insurances.

In the hurry of collecting the insurances on the different buildings and stocks yesterday, we inadvertently gave the wrong credit for effecting them. Messrs. Tillinghast & Hilt were the agents who negotiated the insurances of J. E. Caldwell & Co.; Mr. Charles W. Coxe those of J. F. & E. B. Orne; and Mr. Samuel R. Hilt those of Howell & Brothers.

Our list of the insurances given yesterday needs but one correction—the risk of $10,000 in the Lorillard of New York and that of $5000 in the Manufacturers' of Philadelphia being upon the stock of the Messrs. Orne, instead of that of Howell & Brothers.

The insurance on the Caldwell building, owned by W. C. Houston, amounts to $50,000, which will scarcely cover half the loss sustained. The Caldwells valued their stock and fixtures at $300,000, the insurance reaching only $135,600, although the loss will reach about $250,000.

On the Howell building, valued at $83,000 and owned by Mr. George Howell, the insurance amounts to $40,000, while the loss will reach about $60,000. Their stock was valued at $225,000, the insurance amounting to $105,000.

The Orne building, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Orne, was insured to the extent of $54,000, which will more than cover the damage inflicted upon it. The damage sustained by their stock was occasioned by the deluge of water, the fire not reaching it. Their loss will nearly reach its full value, $125,000, the insurance amounting to $225,000.

The following is a summary of the losses and insurances, as nearly correct as it is possible to make it at present:—

	Losses.	*Insurances.*
Caldwell—Building	$90,000	$50,000
" Stock, etc	250,000	135,600
Howell—Building	60,000	40,000
" Stock, etc	225,000	105,000
Orne—Building	30,000	54,000
" Stock, etc	100,000	225,000
Total	$755,000	$609,600

As the insurances on the Orne building and stock will probably exceed the losses by $135,000, the total available insurance will be reduced to about $475,000.

THE LATEST.

Just as we go to press with our last edition—too late to ascertain its truth—a report has started that one of the bodies of the "missing" men has been discovered in the ruins.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—A series of meetings, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association, will be held in the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, beginning on Sunday evening, the 17th inst., and continuing every afternoon and evening until the 22d inst. To all the meetings the public is invited. The following well-known Sunday School laborers and instructors may be expected to take part:—Rev. James M. Freeman, D. D., Newark, N. J.; Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Philadelphia; W. A. Wisong, Esq., Baltimore; Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., Easton, Pa.; Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. G. A. Peltz, Philadelphia; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Philadelphia; John E. Gould, Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. C. H. Payne, Philadelphia; J. R. Sypher, Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. H. S. Osborn, LL.D., Easton, Pa.; Rev. J. H. Eccleston, Philadelphia; W. H. Sutton, Esq., Jersey City, N. J.; John Wanamaker, Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. Alfred Taylor, Philadelphia; Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. Z. Eddy, D. D., Brooklyn; James H. Kellogg, Esq., Troy, N. Y.

On Sunday evening, January 17, at half past 7 o'clock, the Institute will open with a sermon to Sunday School teachers, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

The following is the programme of the four days' proceedings:—

On Monday, January 18.—Afternoon, 2½ o'clock—Practical Thoughts for Beginning, Rev. George A. Peltz; Infant Class Teaching, Rev. J. M. Freeman, D. D.; Teachers' Meetings, W. H. Sutton, Esq.; Importance of a Higher Standard of Teaching, Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D.; Discussion, "What is Our Aim in Teaching?" Question Box. Evening, 7½ o'clock—Physical Geography of Palestine, with charts, maps, and blackboard, Rev. J. M. Freeman, D. D.; Practical Bible Lesson, with a class of twenty or thirty children, W. H. Sutton, Esq.; Bible Truths from Bible Lands, Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D.; Bible History Lesson, with a class of children, Rev. Alfred Taylor.

Tuesday, January 19.—Afternoon, half-past 2—Use of Illustration in Teaching, Rev. J. M. Freeman, D. D. How to Teach Temperance to our Children, Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D. Blackboard Lesson, James H. Kellogg, Esq. Discussion—Our Work in the Temperance Cause. Question Box. Evening, half past 7—Our Work in the Temperance Cause, J. R. Sypher, Esq. The Use and Abuse of Question Books, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D. Helps for the Practical Work of the Teacher, Rev. G. A. Peltz.

Wednesday, January 20.—Afternoon, half-past 2—Living Lessons in Scripture Geography, with a Class of Children, Rev. H. S. Osborn, LL.D. How to Cultivate Benevolence among our Children, John Wanamaker, Esq. Mission Work of the Sunday School, James H. Kellogg, Esq. Discussion—How can we make our Schools more attractive? Question Box. Evening, half past 7—Questioning and Gaining Attention, W. A. Wisong, Esq. The Study of the Meanings of Biblical Names; Exercise with Blackboard and Maps, Rev. H. S. Osborn, LL.D. Adult Bible Class Teaching; the whole audience as the class, Rev. Peter Stryker, D.D.

Thursday, January 21.—Afternoon, 2½ o'clock—Practical Hints on Our Sunday School Music, J. E. Gould, Esq.; The Children's Church; or, Preaching to Children, Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; Discussion, "Our Songs of Praise;" Question Box. Evening, 7½ o'clock—Pastoral Help for the Teacher, Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D.; Blackboard Instruction to a Class, with Hints on the Preparation of the Lesson, Rev. Alfred Taylor; Hard Work among Hard Scholars, W. A. Wisong, Esq.; Possibilities of the Sunday School, and How to Realize Them, Rev. C. H. Payne; Closing Address, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Adjournment.

The meetings will no doubt be very interesting; and, from the reputation of the speakers, it is fair to presume that the attendance will be numerous.

MORE BLOOD.

One Man Murders Another in the Eighth Ward—Details of the Tragedy.

It seems as if our city was to have no rest from excitement—in fact, from horror. Fires, suicides, and murders make the staple of writing and reading. The appetite for the terrible has been cultivated to such a degree within us, that if, on taking up a paper, we see not in startling type some sensational head, we throw it down in contempt. Admitting then the possession of this appetite by ourselves, we must likewise admit that it has been fed to satiety by divers acts and scenes of horror during the last few weeks. Without mentioning the many others, the "Hill murder" and the "great fire" gave abundant food to the morbid taste, and now we have again, to crown the list, a homicide last night in the Eighth Ward.

On the southern side of a street—Arrison by name—which runs westward from Fifteenth street, below Chesnut, stands a dwelling, one of a number similar in appearance. In this house, No. 1512, the last horror, the one of last night, was enacted. The building is a very ordinary one, three stories in height, but comprising only three rooms and a back kitchen. Two families lived in its rather limited rooms. The front room on the first floor and the third story apartment were rented by a man named James Dempsey. His family consisted of a wife and two children—boys. The kitchen and the second story room were occupied by Joseph Donohue, his wife, and two children. Dempsey followed the calling of a carriage driver, Donohue follows that of a carpenter. The former was about 51 years of age, the latter is about 40 years of age.

Between these two men it appears that feelings of ill-will had for some time existed, bitter in kind, but never leading to blows. Dempsey is alleged to have had the reputation of a loose and foul-tongued man. He, according to report, often indulged in the most vile language concerning Donohue, speaking thus about him both in and out of his presence. Of course Donohue could not but feel aggrieved and become angered, and, in order to put a stop to the other's slander, a short time since had a sheriff's writ issued against him. This was never served, however, and Donohue, unrestrained by the law, waxed still more vehement in abuse.

Last night both were at home, and both had been drinking. Early in the evening some rough words had passed between them, but they separated without blows and retired to their rooms. About 10 o'clock Dempsey proceeded up stairs to the door of Donohue's apartment, and there commenced calling upon him in the filthiest manner, using the most insulting and exasperating language. Donohue, stung to madness by the other's words, at length threw open the door, and springing at Dempsey plunged a knife into the back part of his neck, drawing it thence around the left side till it issued at the front. The knife was a common clasp one, having a blade two inches and a half in length. It severed a portion of the victim's ear in its course. The wound in the neck was very deep. The carotid artery, the jugular vein, in fact all the veins on that side of the neck, were cut.

The wounded man fell in the open doorway of Donohue's apartment, rapidly bleeding to death. About 11 o'clock he expired. The man who struck the fatal blow, prompted by unreasoning anger, now horrified at its result, mechanically sat down upon a chair, evincing no desire to escape. One of Dempsey's sons hastened for a surgeon. He soon returned with Dr. Hooper. Nothing could avail, however, to save the victim's life, though the doctor applied all the means in his power. The second son of Dempsey ran to the Fifth District Station House and gave information of the tragedy, when Police Officers Lawrence and Ross were detailed to investigate the matter. When they reached the house the bleeding body of Dempsey was yet lying on the floor, and Donohue was yet sitting in a chair. When told that he would have to be taken into custody, he arose quietly and accompanied the policeman. The blood which had spurted from the wound of his victim still covered his hands and wrists, and the front of his shirt. No attempt had been made to remove it. The knife was also secured. It was clotted with gore on blade and handle—an evidence of the fatal strength with which it had been driven. The entry wall and the doorway were splattered with the blood of the murdered man.

When arrested Donohue said frankly.—"I did it; I admit it and that's the knife with which I did it; I had a sheriff's writ issued for him, and it wasn't served; I was determined to protect myself, let the consequences be what they might."

Afterwards, at the station house, he was brought out from his cell and questioned. Without any reserve he again said:—"Dempsey came up to the landing and called me a ——, and everything that a man could call me besides a gentleman; I was angered until my passion arose to such an extent that I could not control myself; I flew out and did this deed, which I am sorry for now. He did not strike me; he has never struck me nor any of my family; he has a very bad tongue; he had been drinking to-night, I think; I sometimes drink; in the early part of this evening I took two drinks of whisky; I have a Sheriff's writ after this man, and it was never served."

As he gave utterance to his sorrow for the commission of the deed he spoke emphatically, and raised his hands, still covered with the dried blood of his victim, to heaven.

No excitement whatever was raised in the neighborhood of the house in which the deed was enacted. Few save the immediate neighbors knew of its occurrence. The wife of the murdered man and the wife of the murderer, whatever may have been the relations of their husbands, were on the best of terms, and after all was over they kindly and mutually consoled each other. The demon whisky was at the bottom of the whole affair. According to the admissions of the murderer, both he and his victim had been drinking during the course of the evening, and perhaps that full investigation of the tragedy which must take place will disclose the fact that both were sensibly under the influence of liquor. The deed carries its own moral.

THE INQUEST.

At 10 o'clock this morning Coroner Daniels held an inquest into the case. The following evidence was elicited:—

Robert Dempsey sworn—My father, James Dempsey, went up stairs last night about 10 o'clock; he insulted Mr. Donohue; my father was in liquor; he called Donohue a —— ——; Donohue said ——, and I heard him spring out of bed and jump at my father; I did not see my father cut; I went up stairs and spoke to my father; he was lying on the floor in Donohue's room, near the door, bleeding; I then went to the Station House for the police; when Donohue came down stairs I went up; I heard the noise up stairs; I heard Mrs. Donohue scream; a day or two before they had some words; my father went up stairs two or three times to quarrel with Donohue; he said to the police that he would give himself up; no one went up to the room with me.

James Ross affirmed—Last night about 10 o'clock a boy came to the Station House and said his father was murdered; the sergeant sent officer Lawrence and myself up; we went to the house; I opened the door; we went in and asked what was wrong; Donohue came out from the back room, covered with blood, and said, "I did the deed, and here is the knife I did it with," and he put the knife on the table; I then got a candle and went up-stairs, and saw deceased lying there; I told officer Lawrence to take Donohue to the Station House, and that I would go for a Doctor; went for Dr. Hooper; he came and said he could not do anything for him; Donohue acknowledged that he did it, and gave us the knife.

Officer James Lawrence sworn—Corroborated the above testimony.

Mary Donohue sworn—I was sitting in a chair in our room; my father was at work making a book-case; he was oiling it; he had the knife in his hand; I told him to give me the brush and let me try to oil the case; while I was oiling it my father went to bed; then Dempsey came up stairs; he came up two or three steps, and then went down again, and then came up with a candle to the entry and said, "Pugh, pugh, what a stink! and it comes from that Joe Donohue, in there!" he then called my father some hard words; my father then sprang out of bed, and went out to the entry to Mr. Dempsey; mother grabbed the child out of the cradle and went down stairs; when I went to go down Dempsey was on the floor; father and Dempsey grappled together, and Dempsey fell; I did not see my father cut him; I saw the knife when he was oiling the case; I did not see either of them strike; Dempsey did not attempt to come into the room; my father got up and went out to him; my father said he would give himself up to the law; he sent me up stairs for his coat and hat; Dempsey was in the entry ten minutes before father went out.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased; there were two wounds; one on the left ear and the other in the left side of the neck, under the ear; the lower part of the ear was divided—wound an inch and a half long; the wound of the neck was three inches long and two and a half inches deep, in a line with the lower jaw, commencing over the mastoid process and extending nearly to the windpipe; the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, the jugular vein, and carotid artery were divided.

The deceased came to his death from hemorrhage caused by a wound in the neck.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That James Dempsey came to his death by a stab inflicted at the hands of Joseph M. Donohue, on the night of January 14, 1869, at No. 1512 Arrison avenue.

CITY FINANCES.

The Payments by the City Treasurer.

The following is a statement made by the City Treasurer, exhibiting the amounts appropriated and expended, the amount of warrants countersigned, balances merging, warrants outstanding, with balance of cash on hand January 1, 1868:—

	Appropriations for 1868.	*Warrants Countersigned.*	*Cash Payments.*
Temporary Loan paid off	$770,000·00	$770,000·00	$770,000·00
Interest on Temporary Loan	16,516·29	16,516·29	16,516·29
Int. on City Loans	2,330,000·00	2,223,804·17	2,221,804·17
Int. on En'd War	72,634·59	72,634·59	72,634·59
Judgments, Executions, etc	[illegible]8,495·35	88,495·35	88,495·35
Several Sinking Funds	403,625·00	403,625·00	403,625·00
Department of City Controller	22,060·00	21,990·48	10,468·49
City Commissioners	242,964·55	223,373·79	91,341·85
Clerks of Councils	80,416·13	70,103·08	[illegible]
City Ice Boat	344,800·00	134,720·41	127,748·19
City Property	280·76	141·10	141·12
City Solicitor	458,692·46	449,277·12	10,340·62
City Treasurer	70,223·45	20,219·92	10,383·12
Fire	113,566·67	113,443·03	47,377·01
Highways	527,168·70	469,270·88	165,483·33
Health	63,040·00	53,747·71	21,358·42
Lighting the City	429,88[illegible]·69	426,298·24	191,951·71
Markets, etc	143,917·08	131,863·97	59,914·74
Police	1,110,251·84	998,990·09	508,360·45
Poor	423,110·00	415,791·87	221,914·21
Prisons	148,103·85	146,512·14	66,591·14
City Railroads	8,600·00	7,419·31	8,241·47
Public Schools and Loans	1,615,878·36	1,351,821·23	725,905·29
Street Cleansing	125,200·00	116,180·00	48,318·76
Chesnut Street Bridge	22·21	16·25	16·25
Surveys	41,657·10	40,846·51	14,812·21
Com of S Funds	425·00	416·08	216·05
Receiver of Taxes	37,363·93	33,827·50	17,687·41
Water and Loans	1,170,296·65	801,467·48	574,619·47
Defence of City	145,275·42	2,667·24	1,150·16
Revision of Taxes	80,225·00	78,074·22	24,127·19
Park Commiss'rs	40,000·00	39,969·75	11,923·99
Wills' Hospital	2,599·08	2,398·08	1,080·94
Culvert Loan	8,000·00	41,429·63	41,429·63
	11,867,497·47	9,747,865·96	6,409,045·10

Cash paid on Warrants of 1867 and prior years .... 1,348,708·18

Total cash payments .... $7,757,753·28

General fund balance in hands of Treasurer, January 1, 1869 .... $1,462,142·89

Balance to credit of Sinking Fund .... 53,302·23

Total in hands of Treasurer .... $1,517,845·12

BURGLARS AT WORK.

An Old Lady Garroted.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning three negroes entered the residence of Mr. Samuel Simons, on South street, above Eighth, by forcing the rear shutters. After ransacking the clothing store which was on the first floor, they ascended to the sleeping apartment of Mrs. Simons, where they searched the bureau drawers and the closet. They packed up a considerable quantity of wearing apparel. While thus engaged Mrs. Simons, who is an elderly lady, was awakened by the noise. She espied the burglars, but they admonished her to keep quiet. Having finished the packing they consulted together, and then went towards the bed in which Mrs. Simons was lying. At this demonstration she attempted to arise, but one of the fellows grabbed her around the throat and choked her. While he was holding her throat the other burglars examined the bedding, it is supposed for money.

They were interrupted in their work by a noise on an upper floor, which was occasioned by a son of Mrs. Simons, who had been aroused by the racket below. The scamps picked up their bundles and made off, retiring in the same way in which they had entered. Several pieces of clothing were found suspended on the rear fence over which they had to go. The alarm was given by the boy, and in a few minutes the neighbors were aroused, and some of them sprung rattles, which had the effect of bringing policemen on the ground, but too late, for the burglars had escaped. Mrs. Simons has been in hysterics since the affair. Her husband was out of the city at the time, which fact, it is supposed, was known to the scoundrels.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—Last evening two of the Misses Jayne, daughters of the late Dr. Jayne, were married in their palatial residence, at the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Chesnut streets. The happy grooms were Mr. W. Rufus Bucknell, of this city, and Mr. W. A. Hopkins, of New York, the former of whom was united to Miss Laura, and the latter to Miss Hannah Jayne. Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., performed the marriage ceremonies in both cases. Ten bridesmaids and ten groomsmen, five couples to each blushing pair, assisted. They were married under a floral canopy, constructed in the shape of a "marriage bell," of most beautiful appearance and ravishing fragrance. The house throughout was brilliantly illuminated, and decked in every niche, window, and hall with bouquets of natural flowers. Free access by the guests was had to every portion. The conservatory, redolent in perfume, was thrown open. After the marriages came the reception, between the hours of 9 and 11, and four or five hundred were constantly present, though the visitors ebbed and flowed in a fluctuating stream. An orchestra of 12 or 15 performers made the air, heavy with pleasure, tremble with melody all the while. The table was magnificent, fairly straining beneath its weight of dainties, flowers, and gigantic candelabra. But there was no wine, nothing fluid save coffee, lemonade, and water. The toilettes of the ladies present were superb, flowing robes, and trails yards in length. Everything passed off in the happiest manner, everybody was joyful, and assuredly this quiet Quaker city has not witnessed such another scene for many years.

PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE.—The extensive factory buildings at the corner of Sixth street and Columbia avenue are now being altered to suit the business of the large manufacturing firm styled the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company. The area of the ground taken in by the firm is two and a half acres, and the property is very valuably located. The operations of the company consist in so shredding or desiccating the salt codfish as to require, in order to its preparation for the table, a few minutes only. Lately the demand for the article has greatly increased, but the company, with their new facilities, deem themselves fully able to furnish any supply required. They will be able to turn out about fifteen tons of the prepared article per day. The advantages of the desiccated codfish are too well known to need any comment. The idea is one of purely Philadelphia origin, the capital to develop it was contributed here, and any success which the company may achieve will redound to the credit of the city.

SERMON TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Boston, will preach the fourth of a series of sermons before the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, on Sunday evening, January 17th. Dr. Eddy was formerly pastor of the Tabernacle Church, and is well known to the people of Philadelphia. The services for next Sunday evening will be interesting and profitable to all who may attend, and the Young People's Association deserve great praise for presenting and maintaining the present series of sermons at their church.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The residence of Colonel Eck, No. 220 South Third street, was entered last evening about 7 o'clock, while the family were at supper, and robbed of money, jewelry, and other valuables. Several trunks were broken open, and their contents strewn over the floor, bedding upturned, and any quantity of matches were used to accomplish their object. It is supposed the party or parties entered the third-story window from an adjoining roof and were no doubt well acquainted with the location of their plunder.

FIRES.—At a quarter past eight o'clock last night the stable of Samuel Bozarth sustained trifling damage by fire. It was situated in the rear of Tasker street, between Second and Third streets.

The flour and feed store of H. T. Birsch, No. 1040 North Third street, was damaged to the extent of $300 by fire at a quarter past two o'clock this morning.

STOLE A COAT.—William Baker yesterday went into a lager beer saloon at Hanover and Thompson streets, and while the proprietor, Mr. Schmidt, was in the cellar, picked up that gentleman's coat, and walked off with it. He was subsequently overhauled with the coat on his back. Alderman Heins committed him to answer.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Next Senator from Minnesota—Progress of Reconstruction—The Election Frauds Being Investigated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mississippi Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Reconstruction Committee had Gillem before them again this morning. His testimony related to the disturbances in seven counties of Mississippi, where it is alleged so much intimidation prevailed that negroes were prevented from voting.

The Senate Judiciary Committee

had a special meeting to consider the question of admitting the Georgia Senator. Indications are that the committee will report against him.

A despatch received here from

Senator Ramsay

announces his nomination by the Senatorial caucus of the Minnesota Legislature.

Judge Lawrence,

Chairman of the special committee to investigate the New York election frauds, arrived here this morning, with testimony taken before the Committee, which he will ask the House to have printed before making out the report to the House. The only member of the committee now in New York is O. J. Dickey, who has gone into the river counties to take some additional testimony. Quite a

Lobby of Pennsylvanians

have arrived here to urge the claims of Governor Curtin for a place in Grant's Cabinet. Among them is A. K. McClure, J. W. Forney, and W. H. Kemble. They propose having an interview with Grant, when they will present their case.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting correspondence with the Commissioner of Patents in relation to supplies of stationery to the Patent Office. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of citizens of New York protesting against the passage of the resolution to amend the act to establish an American line of steamships between New York and various European ports, upon the ground that the passage of the resolution would be injurious to the interests of commerce. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported, in the case of the representation from the Sixth Congressional district of Georgia, that John H. Christie, having voluntarily given aid to the Rebellion, is not entitled to a seat as a Representative; that the contestant, John A. Wimpy, is not entitled to it, because he did not receive a majority of votes cast; and that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the question of removing political disabilities from John H. Christie, and that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stover (Mo.) indicated his dissent from the report made yesterday, in the case of Anderson against Switzler, from the Ninth district of Missouri.

Mr. Johnson (Cal.), from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to allow credit to Luther McNeil, late Postmaster at Lancaster, Erie county, New York, for $178, money and postage stamps, stolen from the office by burglars. Passed.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the University for the Blind in the District of Columbia, with a substitute therefor.

The substitute having been read at length,

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) demanded the reading of the original bill, remarking that he was opposed both to the original and substitute.

Mr. Ingersoll asked the Speaker whether his colleague was entitled to have the original bill read?

The Speaker replied that he was.

Mr. Ingersoll said he was sorry to see that his colleague was as factious as ever.

Mr. Washburne—Yes, sir; and he hopes to continue to be so.

The original bill was then read.

Mr. Ingersoll having risen to explain the bill, Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) inquired whether any petitions in its favor had been received from any section of the country.

Mr. Ingersoll replied that there had been.

Mr. Chanler—From whom?

Mr. Ingersoll—From gentlemen of high standing, one who was president of an asylum for the blind in Ohio, and another who was president of a like establishment in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chanler—What prevents these benevolent gentlemen from removing their institution here without an act of Congress?

Mr. Ingersoll—It is evident that no institution of this kind can be established and conducted without an incorporation and without an organization based upon some legislative authority.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.

George Bailey,

the fourth negro charged with the murder of Captain Johnson and mate, of the schooner Brave, last March, has been convicted in the Somerset County Court of murder in the first degree. Rounds, Wells and Wilson were convicted before, and all will be hung on the 5th of March. It is understood that the

Whisky Ring

had an active participation in the recent trials of Morris and Pennell, charged with making away with the schooner Montezuma. It is almost impossible to convict any one here inside of said ring. Money flows copiously for their defense.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, New........100½	100 sh Read R........c. 47⅞
$200 do........100½	100 do........s10. 47¾
$1000 Stebu & Ind. 1st m'g. bds........76½	10 do... ls.d.b. 47½
$1000 Read R.7s........105	100 do........47.81
3 sh Leh V R........54¼	100 do........b30. 47.81
100 sh Phil & E........26½	12 do........d.b. 47½
100 do........b60. 26⅝	100 do........4[illegible]
100 do........b60. 26¾	100 do....b5&in. 47½
100 do........s 0. 26½	50 sh Lit Sch R........43½

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New.ls....100½	100 sh Phil & E........26½
400 sh Read........47¾	2 sh Phil & Tr........c. 128
15 do........ls. 47½	15 sh Leh V R........54½
200 do........47½	300 sh Sch Nav Pf. s5. [illegible]
200 do........s60. 47½	100 do........ls. 20¾
40 do........d.b. 47⅜	100 sh Leh N. We'dy. 29½
16 sh Penna R......ls. 56	

—The skaters at the Boston rinks have [h]urdle races.

—The Omaha people call themselves "Omahogs."

—The first bar of tin made on the Pacific coast was recently turned out at Temascal, San Diego county, California.

—Destitution in the Red river country is increasing, and two pounds of food per week is the allowance of each person.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Senate and House—New Measures Introduced.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—The Senate was called to order at 11 A. M., and opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

The resolution from the House increasing the number of House employes was separately negatived by the Committee on Retrenchment, and referred.

The Senate bill compelling witnesses to appear before committees of Councils, with books, etc., was reported as committed, and then, on motion of Mr. Connell, was recommitted.

Bills in place:—

Mr. Connell read one to release the collateral inheritance tax on a certain bequest of valuable papers by George W. Fahnestock, deceased, to the Historical Society.

Also one limiting the amount of deposits in the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society of any one person in a year to five hundred dollars.

Also one incorporating the Philadelphia Iron Diking Company, with the object of holding and improving lands, and reclaiming swamp and marsh land, and strengthening river levees and banks of canals in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware.

Also one repealing the eleventh section of the act of April 28, 1850, relative to party-walls in the late borough of West Philadelphia.

Also one incorporating the Philadelphia Chattel Loan Company, with the object of loaning money at the legal rate of interest to meritorious and necessitous applicants on collateral security.

Mr. Osterhout, one allowing parties in interest and others to testify.

Also one to compensate David Bannell for damages from the construction of the extension of the north branch of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Beck, one allowing persons to give in evidence certified copies of instruments of writing from other States and Territories.

Mr. Burnett, one granting an annuity to Stewart Shoop.

Mr. White, one instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of revising the judiciary system of the State. Adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the House to draw a committee in the Hare contested election case in Philadelphia, and on their return adjourned

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had rejected a resolution to investigate an excursion by the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Kleckner called for the reading of an editorial from one of the papers on the subject favoring the investigation, but the House refused to reconsider its action.

Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia, asked to be excused from serving on the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Iron and Coal Companies. His reasons were that he could not possibly see how he could serve on these committees without compromising the dignity of what is termed "an old member of the House."

There being no objections, Mr. Adaire was excused.

The contested case of William L. Hirst vs. J. I. Clark Hare was taken up by the Senate and House in joint convention. Messrs. Henry W. Dechert and Robert J. Lamberton appeared as counsel for the petitioner, and J. A. Simpson as counsel for the sitting Judge.

THE NEW CHIEF OF POLICE.—Yesterday afternoon, General St. Clair A. Mulholland accepted the appointment of Chief of Police of this city, he having been tendered the position in the following letter:—

"OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1869.—Dear General:—On account of your fitness for the office, and in view of your eminent services in the late war, I tender you the appointment of Chief of Police.

"Very truly, your friend,

D. M. FOX, Mayor.

"To General ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND."

The General had never made an application, but the Mayor was induced to make the appointment on the ground of the war record of the new Chief. He entered the service in the beginning of the Rebellion as Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the Pennsylvania regiments. He served under Generals Sumner and Hancock during the Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Petersburg campaigns. He was wounded four times, one time supposed mortally. He was breveted Brigadier General for his services during the Wilderness fight, and Major-General for gallant conduct in front of Petersburg, where he distinguished himself by storming a Rebel fort in front of his line. This success, though dearly bought by the sacrifice of some of the best men in his command, was pronounced by Major-General Mills one of the most dashing exploits ever accomplished by any portion of the Second Corps. When his regiment returned to the city at the close of the war, but one of the original officers of the organization, besides himself, remained with it.

The General, on calling on the Mayor, informed Mayor Fox that he had thrown his ballot for Gen. Tyndale. The Mayor assured the General that his selection had been made because General Mulholland was eminently suited to the position.

The new Chief entered upon the duties of his position this morning.

HAND MASHED.—James McKinney was admitted to the Hospital last evening with one of his hands terribly mashed. He was sitting on the end of Walnut street wharf, with his hand against a log, when it was caught between that and the freight boat of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. He is fifteen years of age, and is on a visit to this city from Reading, where he belongs.

AN AGED BIGAMIST.—James Dickson, aged sixty five years, was before Alderman Thomas yesterday, on the charge of bigamy. He was arrested on the oath of his son, who alleges that his father some time since deserted his family in Bucks county, and came to Germantown, where he married another woman, his wife still living. He was held in $1500 bail for trial.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.—Policeman Craig, of the Sixteenth district, yesterday arrested George Clark and James Elliott, aged twelve years each, for stealing, at various times, liquor from the cellar of the William Penn Hotel, in West Philadelphia. They were sent below by Alderman Maule.

AN UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED. — Coroner Daniels was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown white man, which was found in the Delaware at Croskey's wharf, below Green street. From the dress he is supposed to have been a seafaring man.

LICENSES.—The following additional places of amusement have been licensed by Mayor Fox:—Walnut Street Theatre, Theatre Comique, American Theatre, and Ladner's Military Hall.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to Pay the Medical Attendance for Police Officers Injured in the Discharge of their Duties.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Police Department to pay the medical attendance on the following officers injured in the discharge of their duties, viz:—

Item 1. James B. Camac, the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Item 2. James Moore, the sum of twenty five dollars.

Item 3. Noble McClintock, forty dollars.

Item 4. James G. Hill, sixty dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Advices from South America—Lopez Defeated by the Allied Troops—The European Conference.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Almost Total Destruction of the Paraguayan Army.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived here late yesterday, having left Rio on December 24. She brings the following important intelligence from Paraguay:—

The allied army had made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold of Villeta, and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it.

Lopez' army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over 3000 prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely 200 followers, made his escape. This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, to which place the Brazilian iron-clads had gone.

Affairs in China.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch from Hong Kong, just received, states that a strong rebel force had captured the city of Hakodadi in Japan. The persons and property of foreigners were respected.

The Eastern Question.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The *Constitutionnel* of this city predicts that Greece will submit to the voice of the conference.

Caucus Nomination.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The Republican caucus at St. Paul, Minnesota, last evening renominated Alexander Ramsey for United States Senator.

There is no organized opposition being made to Senator Tipton's re-election from Nebraska.

Woollen Mills Burned.

HUNTINGTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—The Hampshire Woollen Mills, in this town, owned by Little & Stanton, were totally destroyed by fire last night, together with a large lot of manufactured goods. The loss is $75,000.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Jan. 15.—An attachment for a large amount has just been made on the Brantford lock works in New Haven county.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—2 P. M.—Flour, 26s. 6d. Wheat, 11s. 8d@11s. 9d. for California white. Corn, 36s.@36s. 6d. for old, and 43s. 6d. for new. Petroleum firmer, but not higher.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 5.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, from New Orleans.

—Laboulaye has recovered, and again presides at the political economy meetings held twice a week at the Vieux Cheru ball-room.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	13½	Amoskeag	12½
Merrimack, D	13½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L	13½	Wamsutta	9½
Sprague	13	Victory	11½
Pacific	13	Wauregan	12
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	12½	Hamilton	12½
Allens	12½	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	12
Briggs	11	Lancaster	12½
Nassau	12	Oriental	12

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4	16	Pocasset	4-4	15
Lawrence, C	4-4	15½	" F	3-4	11½
" F	4-4	14	Pepperell, E		14½
" G	7-8	12½	" R		13½
" M	3-4	11½	" O		12½
" H	3-4	10½	" N		11½
Pacific, Extra	4-4	15½	"	7-4	32½
" H	4-4	15½	"	8-4	42½
" L	4-4	13½	"	9-4	47½
Atlantic, A	4-4	16	"	10-4	52½
" H	4-4	15½	Boot, S		13½
" L	4-4	13½	" O		13
" V	3-4	13½	" H		11½
" N	3-4	10½	Appleton, A	4-4	16
Superior IXL	4-4	14	Laconia, H	4-4	15½
Shawmut, C	4-4	14½	" O		13½
Agawam, F	4-4	12½	" B		13½
Stark, A		15½	" E		13½
Massachusetts	4-4	14	Lyman, E	4-4	16
" BB	4-4	13½	" C	4-4	15
" E	7-8	12½	" G	4-4	13
Indian Head	4-4	16	Utica	4-4	20
" "	3-4	13½	Fremont, C	4-4	12½
Exeter, A	4-4	13½	Indian Orchard, A		16
" S	7-8	12½	" " C		13½
Medford	4-4	14½	" " BB		12½
Augusta	4-4	14	" " W		11½
"	7-8	12½	Great Falls, H	9-8	15
Gilboa	4-4	13	" " J	4-4	13½
Pittsfield, A	4-4	12	" " M		13
Kennebec	4-4	10½	" " S		12
Everett, AA	4-4	14	Cabot, A	4-4	14½
Shannon	4-4	14	" W	4-4	14½
Bedford, R	3-4	10½	Dwight, A	4-4	14½
Conesto Co., E	3-4	9½	" X	4-4	11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4	25	Dwight	4-4	18
Wamsutta	4-4	22½	Ballou & Son	4-4	14½
"	5-4	30	" "	7-8	12½
Tuscarora	4-4	20	Lonsdale	4-4	17
Williamsville	4-4	20	" Cambric		25
Bates	4-4	18	Hill	4-4	17
White Rock	4-4	17	"	7-8	15½
Forestdale	4-4	16	Bartlett	3-4	16
Indian River, X		12½	" 33-inch		14½
" " XX		15	" 31-inch		13½
Attawangan, X		12½	James St'm Mills	4-4	16
" XX		15	" " 33-inch		14½
Masonville	4-4	17½	" " 31-inch		13½
Blackstone	4-4	15½	Great Falls, J	7-8	12½
Hope	4-4	15½	" K	4-4	14
Langdon	4-4	14½	" P	7-4	13½
" 42-inch		18	" Q	4-4	17½
" 46-inch		21	Red Bank	4-4	12
Wauregan	4-4	17	Waltham, X		13½
Pepperell	6-4	30	" 42 inch		15½
"	8-4	45	"	8-4	42½
"	9-4	50	"	9-4	50
"	10-4	55	"	10-4	55
Utica	7-8	20	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4	14½
"	4-4	22½	Bay Mills	4-4	20
"	9-4	62½	Putnam, A	4-4	12½
"	10-4	67½	" B	7-8	11½
Boot, R	3-4	10½	Green, G	4-4	13
" B	4-4	14½	Amoskeag, A	4-4	14½
" W	5-4	18	" Z	7-8	12½
Androscoggin	4-4	7½	Whitensville	4-4	16
Canoe	3-4	8½	"	7-8	14½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	16	Hartford	13
Berkshire	15	Roanoke	12½
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	15

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	28	Whittenton, A	20
York	22½	" BB	17
Uncasville	15½	" C	15
American	15	Eagle	14
Hamilton	22½	Thorndike	20
Everett	15		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	17
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	29
Amoskeag, A. C. A	34	Hamilton, Regular	25
" A	29	Willow Brook	29
" B	25	Everett	29
" C	23	" A. Extra	30
" D	20	Hampden, CO	30
Conestoco 4-4	25	Pearl River	32
" Extra	35	Pittsfield	10½
Swift River	17		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	14	Pepperell	15½
Laconia	14½	Bates	13
Naumkeag Sattens	16	Indian Orchard	13
New Market	13	Everett	14½

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	17	Appleton	17
Pepperell	17	Tremont	16
Laconia	17	Augusta	16
Stark, A	17	Winthrop	14½

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	29	Otis Company, CC	20
York	30	" " BB	25
Blue Hill	15	" " AA	27
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	28	Lewiston, Brown	28
Working Man's	28	Columbian	29
Union	17		

DELAINES.

Pacific	21	Lowell	19
Hamilton	21	Spragues	18
Manchester	21	Armures	22½